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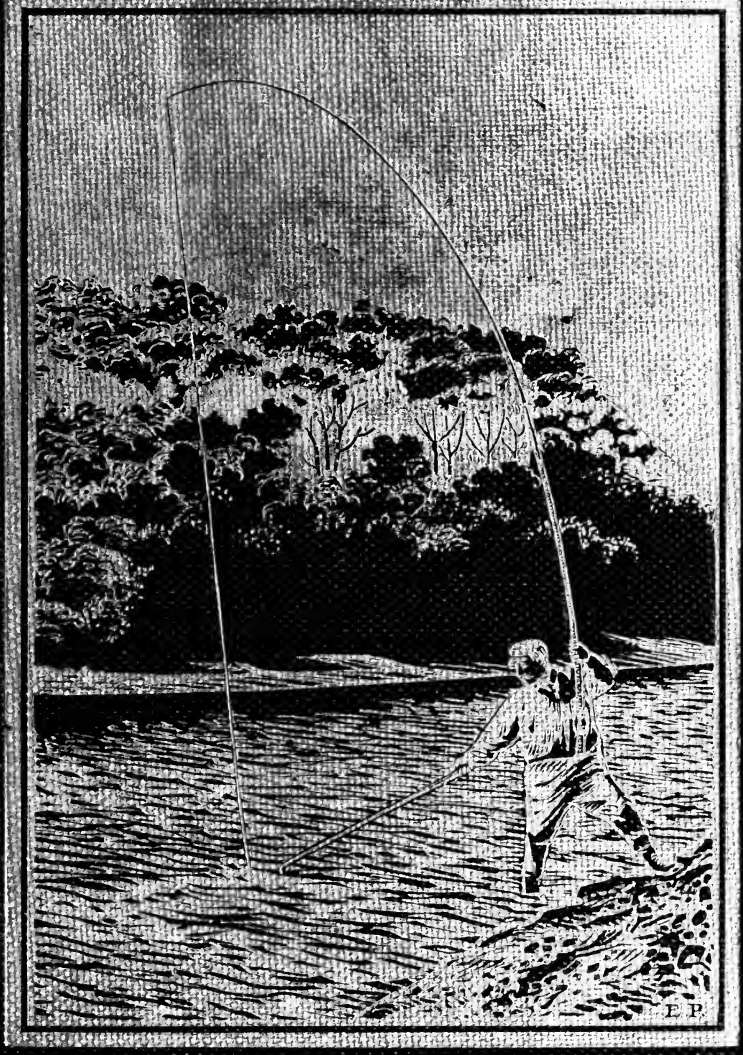
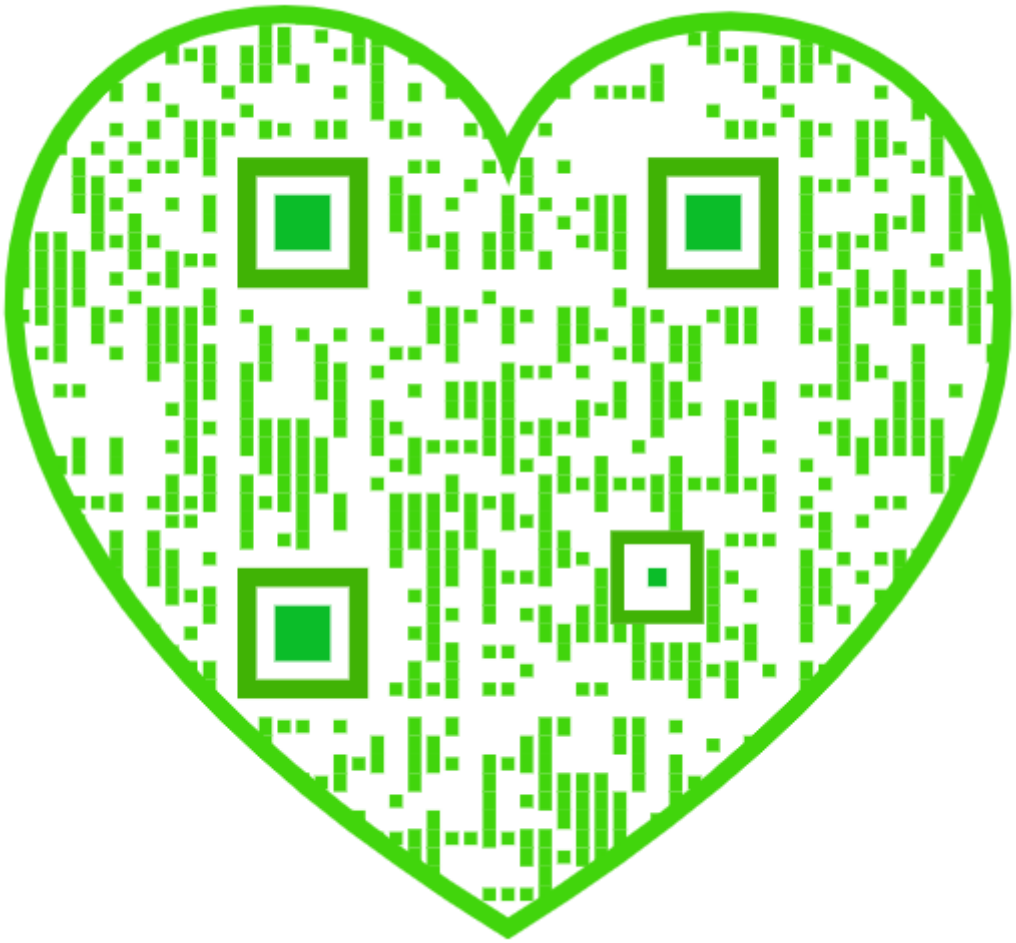
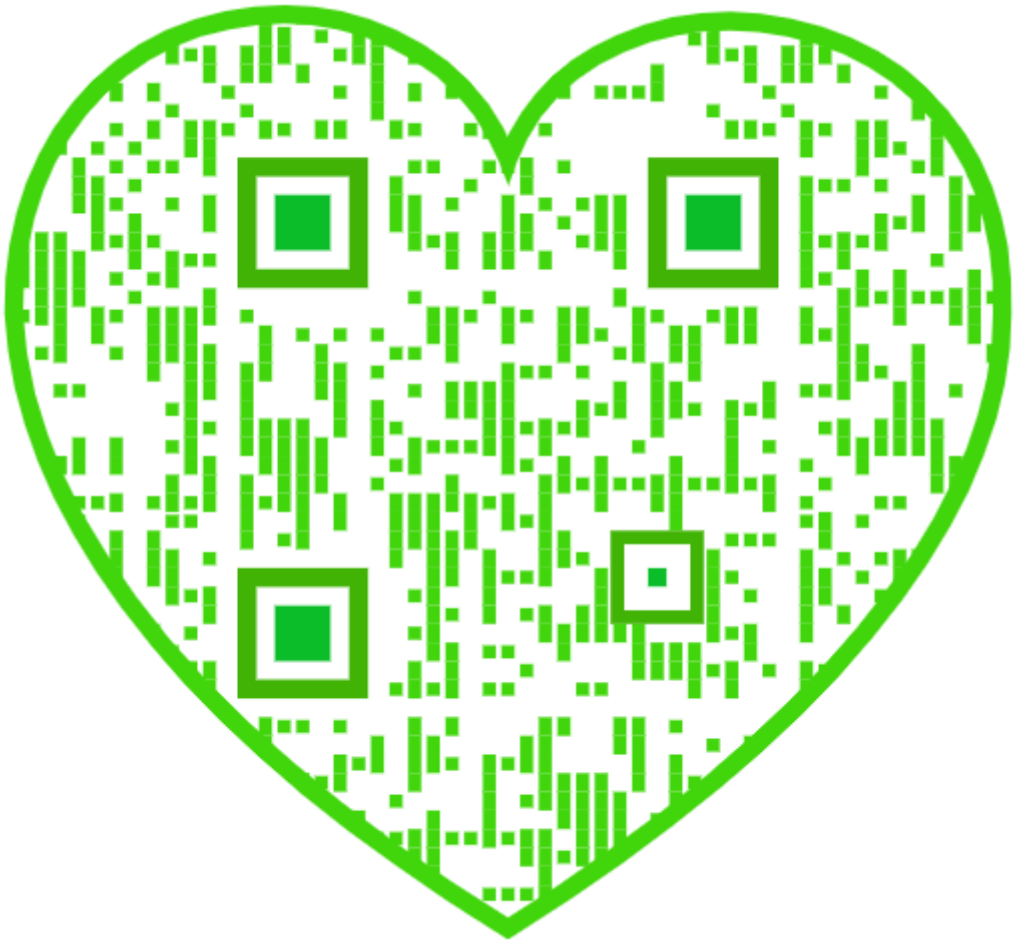
SALMON FISHING



JOHN JAMES HARDY





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SALMON FISHING

From a Painting by E. Hodgson Smart.

John James Hardy

SALMON FISHING

BY

JOHN JAMES HARDY

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INTRODUCTION

WELL do I remember my first introduction to angling—how a younger brother and I toddled down to the river Aln armed with a piece of string and a few bent pins, —how we dug a large worm, and impaling it on a pin carefully laid our baited hook in the shallows of the river where the minnows came to bask in the sun. Then we fastened the line by placing a large stone on the end of it, and lying on the sand watched the minnows, until their numbers covered our worm from sight. Giving them time to swallow it, we ran to the line expecting to find one hooked. Great, however, was our surprise and disappointment, to find that not a single minnow had the courage to eat a worm larger than himself.

How in later years, when the minnow had been conquered, and we had risen to the dignity of possessing an old rod, we begged from the Pater a fly, and not being able to cast it, laid the rod over the willows so that the fly danced on the

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stream where the troutlets used to rise. How we sat and watched it until a little fellow hooked himself; then hurrah! we yanked him out and ran home to exhibit him to our friends with much pride, before we finally made a feast of him.

Possibly this little episode engendered the love of angling (but I come of an angling race); in any case, the handling of the rod has been one of the greatest pleasures of my existence.

As a partner in the Firm of Hardy Brothers as well as an enthusiastic lover of sport, I have at all times taken a lively interest in all that pertains to angling; seeking better knowledge of the ways of the wild things we angled for; watching them in their homes in the river; endeavouring to discover why our efforts were not crowned with success; hatching new schemes and inventing new lures has always been a most enjoyable pastime.

Two years ago I was requested by *Country Life* to undertake the authorship of "Salmon Fishing" in their Library of Sport. In this volume, some of the chapters in that publication appear in a revised form, together with such instructions in the art of dressing salmon flies and the method of using them, as I consider important to the student of salmon fishing.

All true anglers seek a fuller knowledge of

their craft, and learn much from each other, and it is in this direction I hope my endeavours may be a help to others. The more we learn of angling the more enjoyment we discover in its pursuit, more especially when under difficult conditions success crowns our efforts.

Animated with the spirit which desires to know more of the salmon and their moods, one always feels that there are many problems yet unsolved. Let us hope that while they make the angler's life more interesting and enjoyable, they will for all time remain a fascinating study for enquiring minds.

JOHN JAMES HARDY.

ALNWICK, *March* 1907.

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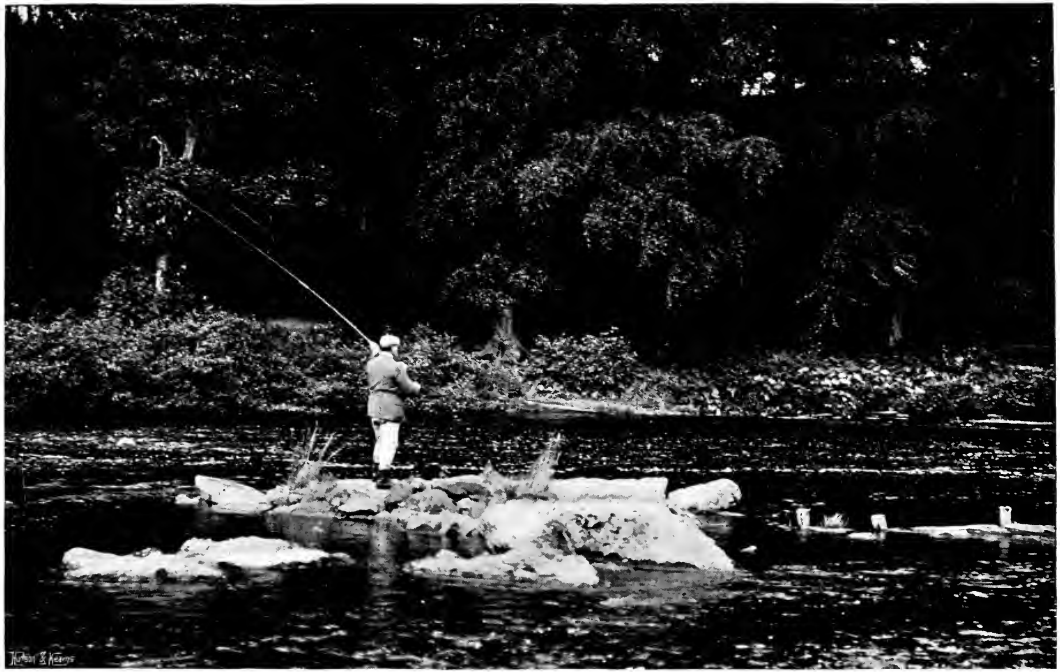


PLATE 1.—FISHING A LEFT-HANDED CAST ON THE COQUET.

SALMON FISHING

CHAPTER I

SALMON FLIES

ALMON flies, lures, or whatever we may call them, have always afforded an interesting and inexhaustible field for discussion, speculation, invention, and not a little sentiment. One has a kindly feeling of "auld acquaintance" when handling some study of colour in fur, feather, and tinsel, the association of which brings recollections of great days, which perchance began with disappointment but ended in satisfaction and content.

After days of waiting, the river is at last in good volume and colour, while everything seems favourable for a grand day's sport as the rod is put together and an eager start made. Salmon are rising all over the pool, which is fished down three times with as many changes of colour, but without getting a single pull.

Things looked very hopeless, when in dogged perseverance we put up that tattered and torn old "Jock," which brought us the best fish of the season on a seemingly hopeless day; or that ragged little "Dusty Miller" which saved a blank by tempting a brace of "springers" to their destruction. The handling of these well-worn friends carries the mind back to years that are past, and brings again the sweet scent of the pines, the fascinations of the river, the wild beauty of the hills, and kindly thoughts of the friends we have fished with. There is a poetic fancy of feeling about these "lures" that does not pertain to a spinning bait of any description. We linger with fond fingers over the old flies, and feel proud of the sport we enjoyed while using them. It is so different with a beautiful Phantom or deftly concocted spinning tackle. We do not talk so much about them, nor do we tell our friends how many fish of our last season's bag were due to their employment. There is really no need for any such feeling or sentiment, but there it is.

And yet, after all, what are these beautiful creations of fur, feather, and tinsel? They certainly are not "*flies*," although for ages this form has been called a "*fly*," presumably because its shape is the same as the artificial presentment of flies, such as are used for trout and sea trout.

The form here employed is reasonably like the natural insect, and up to the size of grilse flies may pass as such. When, however, salmon flies as large as 3/0 to 7/0 are considered, it is at once seen how absurd is the naming, there being nothing in nature on salmon rivers which it may be claimed they represent; therefore they clearly are not "flies," and it would seem more appropriate to call them "lures." If one of these large "lures," with its gay colourings and Jungle Cock cheeks, be drawn through the water, it assumes more than anything the shape of a small fish, and undoubtedly that is what salmon take it for. This may seem rank heresy to the "purist" fly fisher who while casting, fondly imagines he is "fly" fishing. It is not the intention of the writer, however, to suggest that he is fishing with a minnow. Far from it. All that the argument resolves itself into is, that for ages sportsmen have spoken of "lures" as "flies." But the mischief is greater than appears at first sight, and the error has led us into difficulties such as exist on rivers like the Tweed, where the law is, that "when the nets are off," nothing shall be used except "artificial flies." Had the wording been "artificial lures," then it would have been clear and open, and one could have used such variations of the "lure" as invention might suggest. But who can define the "salmon

fly," when in reality such a thing does not exist? In any case, it seems odd to think that we are to accept for all time that which our forefathers invented and called a "fly," as the ultimate. Surely, so long as man is confined to what he can artificially produce, as distinct from natural baits, he is sufficiently handicapped in his efforts to capture fish on any river. All good sportsmen join in admiration of those who, on principle, confine themselves to fishing "fly" some even to the use of a single hook; rightly or wrongly, who shall say? All are entitled to respect for the opinions they hold, and the writer, while endeavouring to lay before the reader what he believes to be correct, has no intention to offend in any way the feelings of those, who may differ from him on the point. The true sporting instinct of the man who gives his quarry every fair means of defence and escape, is freely acknowledged by all.

Why do salmon take a fly? This is a question often asked. Scientists tell us that "*salmon do not feed in fresh water*"—a statement, however, which cannot be accepted by most anglers. This is not a scientific treatise on the subject, but one may fairly ask scientists, when one sees salmon caught with worm, prawn, or minnow (which they often take into their gullets as a trout will do), what the salmon are doing with

them there. If this is not *prima facie* evidence that they are feeding on them, and on this count the grand jury of scientists throw out the bill, there is little chance of getting a conviction against *salmo salar* for "feeding in fresh water," however guilty he may be. That salmon are rarely caught with anything in their stomachs is quite true. It may be, however, that it is only the hungry fish which takes a fly or a bait, and whose stomach is empty; or that his power of ejecting food is so great, that he disgorges everything in the struggle to free himself.

Well then, why does he take a fly? Is it from curiosity? To a certain extent it may be, but to prove this is impossible; while the fact of catching him with natural baits which he is attempting to swallow, is conclusive evidence that *he does feed in fresh water*, to a certain extent at any rate. Those who have watched trout feeding, know that they examine almost everything they see floating past them, often taking and ejecting things, which from their smell and texture, they discover are not food.

A salmon then, with his predatory instinct, may take a salmon fly, because it arouses his curiosity as something strange to him, or, as bearing a resemblance to some marine creature he has been accustomed to feed on while in the sea, and conveying to his remembrance the luscious

meals he made there. Whatever the reason of the taking, whether it be mere curiosity, or for the purpose of an examination as to the suitability of the object for food, matters little to the angler, whose great object is attained so long as he can induce the fish to take. It is in this direction, that careful study and experience will often save a blank day. The amount of light and shade, the character of the day, the force of the wind, the size and state of the water, and the general conditions obtaining during his fishing, are well worth careful thought. What size of fly should be used to suit the height of the water, what colour to suit the light and condition, and what depth to fish, are all important. The size of the fly to be used appears to be affected by the temperature, as well as the height of the river and the brightness of the day. When the temperature is very low, as in snow-fed rivers in early spring, a very large fly is requisite; whereas, later in the season, when the temperature is higher, a much less fly must be used. Then as to colour; it is generally held that a bright fly for a bright day, and a sober fly for a dull day are necessary, but we have seen this theory upset on many occasions. As the light begins to fade a larger fly should be used. It is a common practice to put up a white wing of some kind in the

evening, but we have seen a large "Gordon" do better on many occasions, and this fly in its general colour effect is dark. It has often occurred to the author, that it is wrong to use a light-coloured fly when the light is weak, and that a strong colour (black if you like), might be better, and his experience seems to confirm this. At the same time we must admit that "white wings" still continue to score in the evening—probably because so many anglers use them.

What the effect of colour is on fish we have no means of knowing, further than from the teachings of our experience. Some maintain that all colours are alike, and as viewed against the sun this is largely true, although the transparency of many of the materials used in salmon flies so viewed, must have an effect by transmitting light through them, and thus giving translucent colour effect. On the other hand, viewed with the sun, colour to us is distinct and clear, but is it so to the fish? It may, we think, be assumed that it is, and that salmon can distinguish colour. The writer is convinced that trout can; and if trout, why not salmon?

The question of particular colours for particular rivers, has doubtless something in it, as the colours which are mainly responsible for most fish, are those which the experience of anglers who

fish these rivers, has proved in practice to be the best.

In choosing a fly, we may, with advantage, consider the depth of the pool, and the background against which the fish see it. From one side of the river this may be a clear sky, while from the other it may be a dark pine wood, or a sombre overhanging cliff, each condition requiring a very different colour of fly. We must also consider the position from which fish lying on the bottom see the fly. Deep pools of say six to eight feet naturally require a full-sized fly, in which the body must be the predominant feature. Shallower pools where fish see the fly from the side, require more wing effect.

The eye of the fish being at an angle to the stream, commands from either side a fair range, but, as he generally lies against a stone, and may be unable to see a fly presented from that side, if on being fished he refuses to take, he should if possible be fished from the other.

The complexity and variety of design in salmon flies, must without doubt puzzle the student as to whether there is really any great advantage in one particular fly over another. We think this question may be answered in the affirmative, but how far, or to what extent, the value of one pattern over another exists, it would be difficult to estimate.

In the "forties" the flies mainly used were the plain Turkeys, brown and grey. That particular shade of brown which assimilates so nearly to the tail feathers of the goshawk, was also much in demand, and believed to be very deadly.

Since the introduction of feathers of the rarer birds, such as golden pheasant, jungle cock, &c., plainer flies have almost died out. Even on the Border Esk where these plain patterns have lived longer than in any other place the writer knows, they are fast losing place.

Let us suppose that it was impossible to procure golden pheasant and jungle cock feathers; would we lose much? These plainer flies appear to have done the work necessary for our grandfathers, and it would seem that they might still perform the part. It may be however, that the objection to their use would come rather from the angler, than from the fish. The salmon angler nowadays has been so educated to "fancy" flies, that he would not fish a plain fly with much confidence. An amusing incident which bears on the point, was told the writer some little time ago, by one of the best known salmon and trout anglers in the north.

Discussing flies, he said: "I was fishing trout one day on the Tyne, while a friend was trying a pool higher up, where we knew there were two salmon—one large, the other small. After

my friend had bombarded them with every sort of fly unsuccessfully, he came down to me and said it was no use. 'Hout, man,' said I, 'try them again. Give me your book and I will pick you out a fly.' He did so, and I picked out for him a little dirty worn-out thing, with very little colour left. I chose this fly simply because I thought it was the most unlikely thing he had in his book; the idea being that all our orthodox notions were wrong. Well he went back, and presently came to me with the smaller fish. I said, 'Go back and get the big one,' which he did immediately."

Another curious incident was told me by, perhaps, the keenest angler I ever knew. It was not until the latter part of his life, that I made his acquaintance. He was then quite paralysed on his left side, but with the one good arm he could still kill his fish, and many a time I carried his chair for him to the side of the stream, and gave him his rod, and there he would sit for hours, fishing over and over again the same "cast," which was close to his house. When he hooked a fish he "hollered" out, until one of the family came and helped him to land it. The good old man is now dead, but his rugged originality and determination, made him a character one could never forget. His story was, that one spring two large salmon lay in the pool

opposite his house, and he had tried them day after day without success. At last came the day of reckoning. He had fished them all the morning unsuccessfully, and at mid-day his daughter brought him his lunch: he laid down his rod, leaving the fly (a large double "Wilkinson") hanging in the stream. Presently, one of the salmon took it. Quickly dropping his lunch he picked up his rod and killed the fish. Placing the rod in the same position, the incident was repeated, and before he had finished his lunch, the second fish was killed.

Two years ago, a friend fishing with me on the Tweed had a novel experience. After fishing all the morning without success he backed his boat into an eddy and took his lunch. While waiting for the ghillie, he dropped his fly over the side of the boat, when a fine thirty-three pound salmon promptly took it, and after a good run was killed.

These incidents (which might be considerably multiplied), however inexplicable they may be, need not disturb us very much, as they would seem to be rather "the exception which proves the rule" than a rule in themselves.

CHAPTER II

DRESSING THE SALMON FLY

IN describing the method of constructing a salmon fly, and giving the dressings in the list of patterns on pages 132–169, it is not the writer's intention to attempt to give any origin of these, further than to say that most are mentioned by other writers, and that while many are the invention of anglers who are still living, the greater portion have been designed by those who have gone to their long rest. How or when these patterns and the system of dressing came into existence, it would be difficult to say.

The method herein described, is that employed by Messrs. Hardy Brothers in their work-rooms at Alnwick, and the dressings are exactly those of their regular flies. That many flies sold under the same name are often widely different, and do not contain the same quality of materials, having dyed instead of natural coloured feathers, substituting turkey for bustard, and omitting many of the more important features, is unfortunately too true.

The occasional salmon fisher is not, generally

speaking, conversant with all the details of a fly, or able to judge whether he is getting the correct article or not; his only safety, therefore, lies in purchasing from an absolutely reliable source.

Price is too often the great consideration, but it should not be forgotten that while the description or name of a fly on paper is the same, it by no means follows that the actual fly will be. One may be a thing no experienced salmon angler would put up, while the other may be as perfect as possible in dressing, shape, proportion of hook, quality of feathers, tinsel, &c.

In describing how to dress a salmon fly, it will be noted that the instructions given are as brief as possible. This is done with the object of teaching quickly and to avoid confusing the tyro. Nothing particularly elaborate is attempted, but if the instructions given are closely followed, they will enable the student to construct a fly properly on orthodox lines. After this has been accomplished, he can enlarge his experience in mixing feathers and colours as it may occur to him, without any further reference to books.

CHAPTER III

THE LESSON

TAKE a No. 2/0 hook, which is the size portrayed in the following illustrations. This hook may be good, bad, or indifferent, therefore it should be properly tested before beginning to put any work on it. In order to do this, have screwed on the bench a piece of soft wood, about an inch wide by $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick. Stick the point of the hook into this, and give it a fairly good pull, so that it springs well, when it may be seen whether it returns to its original shape perfectly. If it does this, the temper is correct. The next thing is to carefully examine the point, to see that it is very sharp. Should the hook fail in either of these tests, throw it away and try another.

TYING ON THE GUT LOOP

Assuming, then, that the hook has been proved of the correct temper, and the point perfectly sharp, take it in the left hand, between the forefinger and thumb across the point. With a piece of well waxed stoutish silk (1), beginning about

the centre of the shank, wind in rather wide coils from left to right up to an eighth of an inch from the end of the shank. Now take a piece of treble gut, and cut it of sufficient length, so that when it is bent up into the form shown in the illustration (Fig. 1), it will form the eye, and be of sufficient length to reach to the bend of the hook. This piece of gut should be well softened, and bent round a pin, nipping it in behind with the finger and thumb nails so as to form the eye. Lay this twisted gut on the under side of the hook, and bind it with the waxed silk (1) until about half-way between the eye and the point. When this position has been reached, cut out one strand of gut from either side, and bind for another eighth of an inch, then remove another strand. Continue the binding until opposite the point of the hook. Then cut off and remove the remaining portion, making secure with the ordinary half hitch knot, as shown in Fig. 2. If using a steel-eyed hook, it is necessary to run the waxed binding silk from the eye to the bend, in order to form a base on which to fix the work. The hook with its gut attachment completed is now ready to form the body.

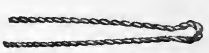


FIG.1.

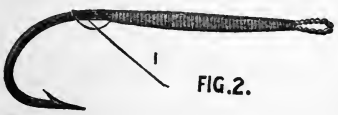


FIG.2.

FORMING THE TAG, TAIL, AND BUTT

Take a well waxed piece of silk (2), throw it on at the end where the stout silk was finished off in tying on the gut, and give it about ten turns round the bare shank. Now take a piece of silver tinsel (3) which is to form the tag, undo it slightly at the end so as to expose the silk underneath for about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Lay this exposed portion of silk on the top of the hook, and tie it firmly with about four turns of the waxed silk (see Fig. 3), then lay the tinsel along the shank towards the bend of the hook, and placing the nail of the left forefinger on it, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the termination of the silk binding, wind the tinsel from left to right round the shank back to the point where it was tied in; secure with two turns of the waxed silk, and cut off. See Fig. 4, which shows (3) completed. Choose a piece of yellow floss (4), which is to form the second portion of the tag, and tie it in on the side of the hook facing at a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the termination of the tinsel, leaving

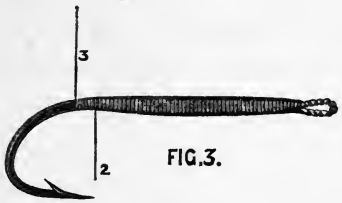


FIG. 3.

about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch projecting towards the eye of the hook, as may be seen in illustration (Fig. 4). Wind the floss silk until it meets the tinsel, then wind it back until about opposite

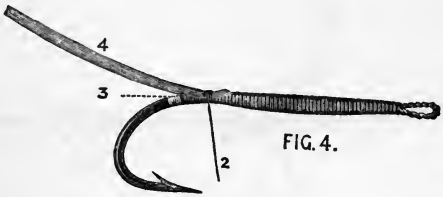


FIG. 4.

the middle of the barb of the hook. Now grip the floss silk with the tweezers, and allow them to hang down so that their weight keeps a strain on it, while with the binding silk two turns are taken to secure it; cut off the floss and finish as seen in Fig. 5. Select a golden pheasant crest feather (5) to form the tail; lay it on the top of the hook and tie it in, so that it projects from the end of the silk tag (4) which has already been formed. Hold it firmly between the finger and thumb, and take two turns round it with the binding silk. Now tie in a piece of black ostrich herl (6) on the side of the hook facing you, with

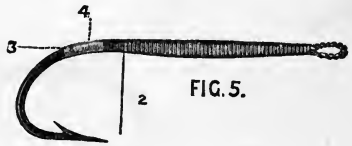


FIG. 5.

its fibres pointing towards the left, as in Fig. 6. Grip the herl with the tweezers, and wind it round the shank until sufficient butt has been

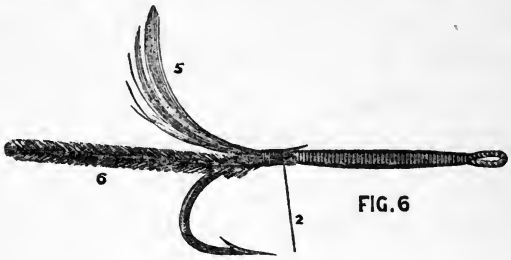


FIG. 6

formed; let the tweezers hang down so that their weight keeps the herl taut, then secure by two turns of the binding silk (2), and cut off as closely as possible (see Fig. 7).

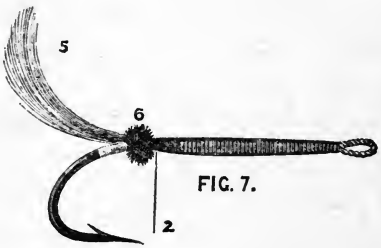


FIG. 7.

Having formed the tag, tail, and butt, we will complete as a plain floss silk body ribbed with silver.

TO MAKE A PLAIN FLOSS SILK BODY

Taking up the work where it was left, *i.e.* after fastening off the herl, take a piece of oval silver tinsel (7) after having stripped the end to expose the silk underneath. Lay it on the far side of the hook, and bind down the exposed silk firmly; continue winding with the silk (2) to a point about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the eye. Tie

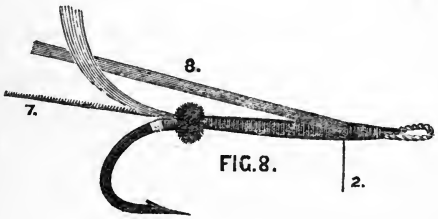


FIG. 8.

in the end of a piece of floss silk (8) on the near side of the hook, the strand lying over the left hand (see Fig. 8). Now take the floss silk and wind it down the shank of the hook to the butt (6), returning it over itself to the point where it was tied in, using judgment in thickening, by winding extra close towards the shoulder. Fasten off the floss (8) with a few turns of the binding silk (2), and cut off the end. Take the tinsel (7) in the tweezers, and winding from left to right in spirals about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch apart,

carry it up to the end of the floss (8). Fasten it off with three turns of the waxed silk (2), and cut it off (see Fig. 9).

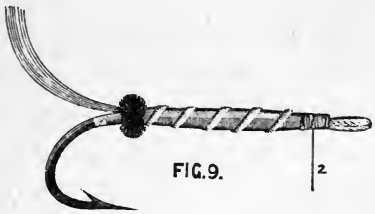


FIG. 9.

Having completed what is called a plain body, it will be as well to go over the ground again, showing how to tie in a hackle, when it is intended that there should be one on the body.

HOW TO TIE IN THE BODY HACKLE

In the first place, the hackle must be prepared, and in order to do this correctly, it should be held between two pairs of tweezers, one at either end. The pair gripping the point should be held in the hollow of the left hand, while that holding the butt must be held in the right. Hold the hackle with the inside facing, and placing the forefinger of the right hand behind it, draw the top fibres over with the thumb to compel them to lie over the others, as in illustration (Fig. 10). After having tied in the floss (8) at the shoulder as in Fig. 8, and run it down to the centre of the body, lay in the hackle (9) with its butt pointing to the left, then with the floss bind down the point

until within $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the ostrich herl (6); now pass the floss (8) behind the hackle point, and continue winding until the butt is reached, then

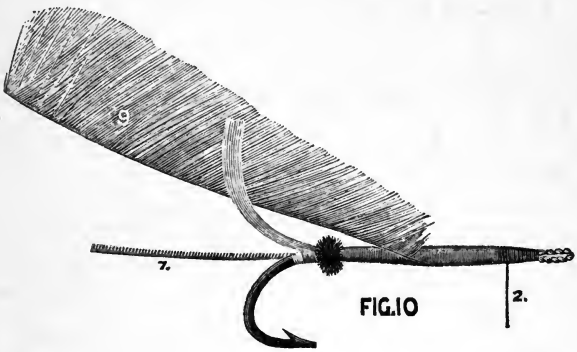


FIG.10

rewind in the opposite direction back to the shoulder, taking care not to tie in any of the fibres of the hackle. Now we have already shown how to tie in the tinsel (7) at Fig. 8, and must presume that this has been done, and the body now is as shown at Fig. 10. Bring the tinsel (7) up the body and fasten off, as shown at Fig. 9. Follow this by bringing up the hackle (9) in like manner behind the turns of the tinsel, fasten off, cut off the waste end, and the body will be as shown in Fig. 11.

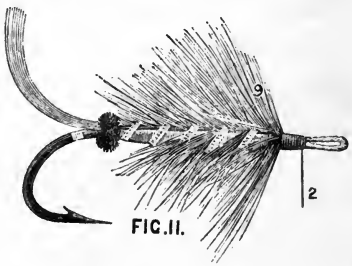


FIG.11.

TO FORM A SILVER BODY

Now another form of body. Suppose it is desired to make a silver body as in the "Wilkinson" fly, it is necessary to tie in two pieces of tinsel, one flat (10) and the other oval (7) after forming the butt. The oval (10) is stripped to the silk as before described, and tied in as in Fig. 8. The flat tinsel, however, having no silk centre, requires to be somewhat differently treated, and to tie it in firmly and neatly, a piece must be cut from the side of it as shown by dotted line in the diagram (Fig. 12), the portion A being removed. Lay in the fine end B on the far side of the fly, and bind it in with about three turns of the waxed silk (2). Then

FIG.12

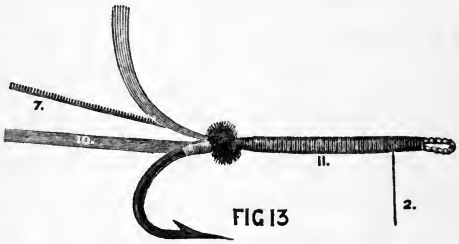


FIG 13

run the silk (2) up to the shoulder as shown in the illustration (Fig. 13). Tie in a piece of white floss silk (11), and run this down almost to the butt, returning it again to the shoulder,

in order to level up and form a smooth surface for the tinsel to lie on. Then take the flat tinsel (10) in the tweezers, and wind it carefully from left to right up the body to the shoulder, then fasten off and remove the end. Now bring up the oval tinsel (7) in coils about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch apart, and fasten in the same manner, cutting off and removing the end. The body will now appear as shown at Fig. 14.

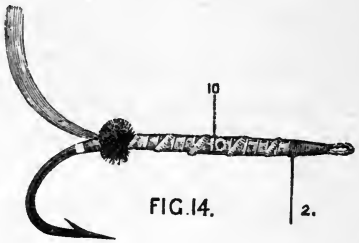


FIG. 14.

It remains to be determined what form of body the student will be content with, but it is advisable to make the various forms and work out the instructions separately; that is to say, first form a body complete as shown in Fig. 9, which is the "plain floss body" without the hackle, after which form a body with the addition of the hackle, as shown in Fig. 11. Or form the plain silver body, as described and shown in Fig. 14. If it is desired to put a hackle on the silver body, as shown in Fig. 11, it is necessary to work to the instructions given as in Fig. 10, tying in the hackle (9) with the white packing floss (11). In bringing up the tinsel, care must be exercised to avoid tying in any of the hackle fibres.

TYING IN THE SHOULDER HACKLE

So far the instructions given are sufficient to enable the student to make the two plainer forms of body. It will be as well to complete this by showing how to put on the shoulder hackle (12), when the fly will be ready for winging. Having completed the fly up to this point, take a suitable hackle, prepared by turning the fibres as previously described, lay in the point on the near side of the fly, the butt extending towards the point of the hook, fasten the point down with three or four turns of the binding silk (2), and remove any surplus fibres (see Fig. 15). Now take the hackle in the tweezers, and turning it from left to right wind it carefully, the coils lying as close as possible to each other. When sufficient has been wound on, the tweezers should be allowed to hang down, then with the

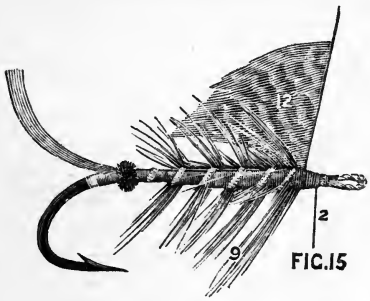


FIG.15

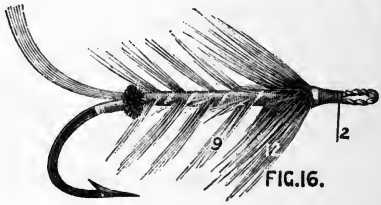


FIG.16.

binding silk (2) three or four turns should be taken round the stem, then remove the butt and finish as in Fig. 16. In many flies there are two shoulder hackles, and where this is the case, it is only necessary to repeat the operation with the second hackle, tying in as shown at Fig. 15. The fly is now ready to receive the wings.

TO FORM A PLAIN WING FLY

In order to form a wing, take the centre tail feather of a turkey, and cut out with the scissors a piece containing about eight fibres on either side,

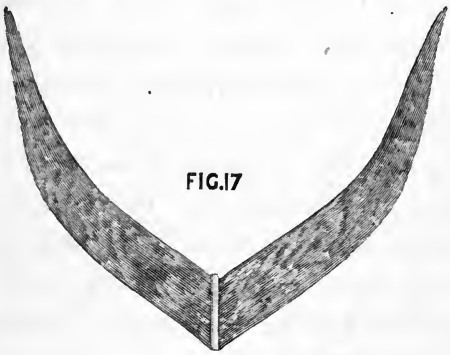


FIG.17

as shown in diagram No. 17. Split the quill through the centre with a knife; then lay one side (13) on the top of the hook, the point reaching almost to the tail. Hold it firmly between

the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, and bind down with two turns of the waxed silk (2). Now lay on the other side (13), and repeat the operation. If in tying, the feather gets pulled over to the side of the hook, it must be adjusted, when the waste portion may be neatly tapered off, and the head finished as described on page 34.

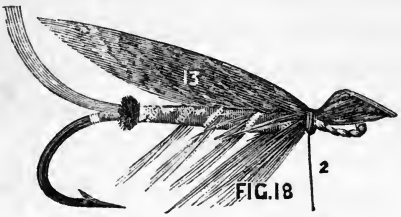


FIG. 18

The plain wing above described is the usual form, but there are others, such as the flat plain wing, where the strips are tied on the top of the hook, and laid over each other, in the manner of the house fly's wings. In such flies as the "Dunt," they are also different, being fixed partly on the sides and top, and projecting from each side at an angle of about twenty-five degrees, in a sort of V shape; but these variations the student may easily pick up, as there is nothing different in the method of tying, only that he must so place his feathers when fastening them that they will stand out at the required angle.

The student has now made in complete form (with the exception of varnishing the head, which must be done with a little spirit varnish) what is called a "plain salmon" fly.

Before proceeding to finish the wing as a "fancy" fly, it will be better to describe two forms of body of a more advanced type, one composed of different colours of mohair, as in flies of the "Butcher" type; the other, the "jointed" body, as seen in such flies as "Jock Scott," and "Popham," the former having two, whereas the latter has three joints in the body.

To describe the dressing of a body for the

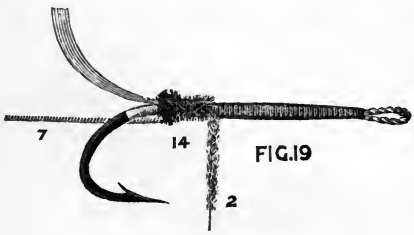


FIG.19

"Butcher," it is necessary to begin after forming the tag, tail, and butt, as at Fig 7. With the binding silk (2) fasten in the silver tinsel (7) as in Fig. 8. Now take a little red mohair (14), spin it round the waxed silk (2), and wind it round the body for about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch (see Fig. 19). Now clean off any surplus mohair, and spin on to the tying silk (2) blue mohair, with this continue the turns up the body for another $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Then repeat the operation with red and blue, which will produce a body composed in equal sections of red, blue, red, blue. Now

bring up with the tweezers the silver tinsel (7) in coils as before, fastening off at the head, when the body is ready for the shoulder hackle (12). See Fig. 15.

In the case of the "jointed" body the operation is somewhat more elaborate, but beginning from the completion of the butt (Fig. 7), tie in a strip of fine gold tinsel (7 in Fig. 8) on the far side of the hook, then run the tying silk up for about one-

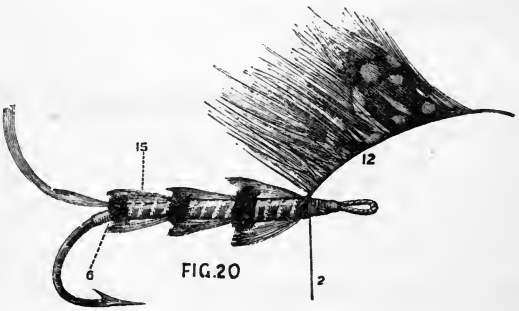


FIG. 20

third of the body, and tie in a piece of yellow floss silk. With the fingers wind this down to the butt and back again to the point where it was tied in, secure and remove the end. Bring up the ribbing tinsel (7) over the floss in four coils, secure it and remove the end. Take two Indian crow feathers (15) the length of the joint, and tie in the stems one on top and the other underneath the hook, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 20). Now tie in a butt of black ostrich

herl (6) in the same fashion as described at Fig. 6, wind this round for about three turns and tie off. Repeat the operation to form the next joint, and so on. When this is completed, tie in the shoulder hackle (12), when the fly is ready for the wing.

TO FORM A "FANCY WING"

To return to the fly as it was left in Fig. 18. It has already been described how to select the wing feather and tie it on for a plain fly. This is repeated in the "fancy" fly, and forms the base on which the other feathers are built; but it will be better, instead of carrying on the instructions from the plain wing, to begin "*de novo*."

The first feathers required to form the wing of the "Silver Grey" (which is a typical fly) are a few strands of golden pheasant tippet (16) (see Fig. 22) which are first tied on the top of the hook. These are then covered by two strips of plain mottled turkey (13), which are tied over them and form the groundwork for the wing. Take two or three strands each of yellow, blue, and green dyed swan's feathers, and three strands of peacock wing, three of great bustard, and five of golden pheasant tail. Marry these together by laying the fibres side by side, when they will be found to adhere naturally as in the

diagram (Fig. 21). No. 17 being the yellow swan; No. 20 the peacock; (18) the blue swan; (21) bustard; (19) green swan; (22) golden pheasant tail. Now there must be two of these "formed" wings, one for either side of the fly, and the feathers must be selected so as to lie naturally and curve properly. In order to do this, those for the left side of the fly must be selected from the left side of the bird, and those for the right side of the fly from the right side of the bird. Having formed these two wings, take one and carefully adjust it on the top of the plain turkey, overlapping slightly in length, and bind it carefully (while holding it in position) with two turns of the tying silk. The binding will probably pull the wing over to the side, when it should be adjusted by gripping the butt ends of the feathers which are beyond the part being tied down, and pulling them into the correct position. Now lay on the other side, and bind down in like manner with two turns of the tying silk (see Fig. 22). Take six fibres each of summer duck (23) and peafowl (24) (see Fig. 23), and

FIG. 21.

marry them together in the same manner as previously described in Fig. 21, making one set for each side of the fly, the peafowl being on top. Lay these over the dyed swan, bustard, &c., and secure by two turns of the binding silk. Take about eight fibres of brown mallard[1] (25) from the left side of the bird, and lay these on to the right side of the fly, covering the golden pheasant tail (22), and almost on the top of the wing. Then eight strands from the right side of the bird, and place these in like manner on the left side of the wing, and fasten with the usual two turns of binding silk. Select two nice bright pieces of jungle fowl (26), stripping off the downy fibres, lay these on one at a time, taking one turn of silk over the butt end of each to make it secure. Take two horns of blue macaw (27), and lay these on the side of the jungle cock, projecting slightly beyond the end of the wing, securing each with a turn of the binding silk. Select a golden pheasant crest (28) of the right length to neatly cover

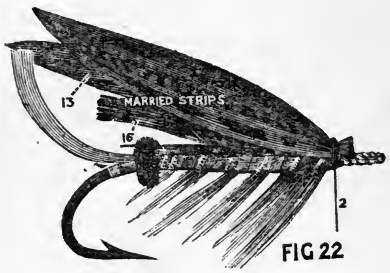


FIG 22

[1] Note here that the mallard feathers are selected the reverse way, as they lie better in this position.

the wing, and secure this on the top by two turns of silk.

Having now all the material necessary fixed in its proper position, it only remains to taper the head neatly by cutting off the ends of the feathers, and to bind each and all firmly down into their proper position, when the result will appear, as in Fig. 23, the complete fly. To do

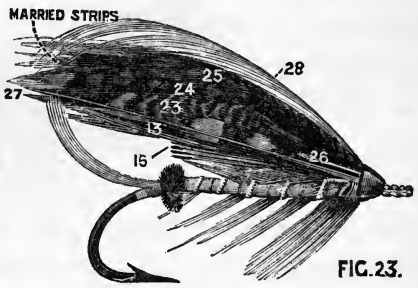


FIG. 23.

this a good deal of judgment is necessary in order to bind all the feathers firmly without making too large a head. The method of tying down is to follow the ends of the feathers with the coils of the tying silk as they are trimmed off, and to taper the head nicely down to the nose. Then bind over again by bringing the silk back over itself, and eventually fasten off with the knot as shown (Fig. 24, page 34).

In finishing the head of the fly, ostrich herl or wool is often used, and where this is the case

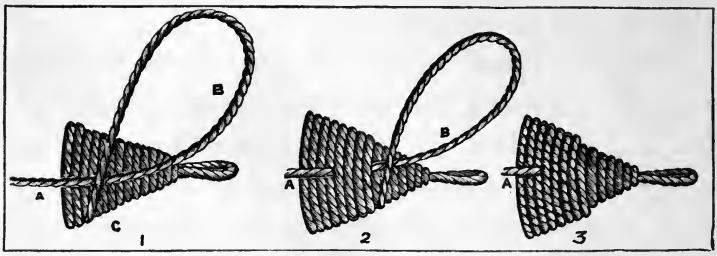
it is necessary to tie in the former as described in making a butt (see Fig. 6). In the case of the latter, the wool is spun round the tying silk as in making a body of mohair, and tied down by the winding of the silk.

The description given of how to build the wing is sufficient for all practical purposes, but we will just add a further illustration wherein whole feathers are used in forming the wings of such flies as the "Ranger" series. In this case two long jungle cock feathers laid back to back are first bound down on the top of the hook, and these are followed by golden pheasant tippet feathers, which are also laid back to back in pairs, the first and longest coming to the eye of the jungle cock, the second to the black bar of the first pair, then finishing with jungle cock sides, chatterer cheeks, macaw horns and golden pheasant topping over all, secured in the same manner as previously described.

HOW TO FINISH THE HEADS OF SALMON FLIES

The tying silk A, Fig. 1, should be carried up to the top of the head, and brought back about three turns. Then form with it the loop B, bringing the end under itself at C. Take loop B in the fingers, and wind four turns round

the head, over the end of the strand A, as shown in Fig. 2. Pull the end taut, as in Fig. 3, and the tying off will be completed in a thoroughly



sound manner; after which some shellac varnish should be applied, and the head is finished.

This method of tying off, may be applied to finish all kinds of bindings used in tackle-making, such as tying rings on rods, &c.

The illustrations in colour (Plate 2) give a fair idea of the various dressings, while the numbers indicate the sizes of the hooks on which the flies are dressed.

PLATE 2.

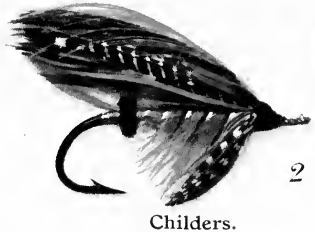
Durham Ranger.

Gordon Ranger.

Silver Wilkinson.

Jock Scott.

Popham.



Childers.

Thunder and Lightning.

Butcher.

Black Doctor.

Dusty Miller.

Greenwell.

Silver Doctor.

PLATE 3.

A LIKELY CAST.

CHAPTER IV

THE SALMON FLY ROD, REEL, &c.

BEFORE attempting to give a few hints on the use of the rod, it would seem desirable to give a short description of a few of the improvements in manufacture which have taken place during the last thirty years. In doing this, it will be necessary to go over ground, some of which may not be new to those who have lived through a decade or so of development, and may have tried most of the improvements brought forward from time to time.

At this point the writer desires to say that he in no way presumes to dictate to the skilful angler, who is probably as well qualified to instruct as he is. The ideas and conclusions herein stated, however, are the result of many years' experience in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Norway as an angler, and some thirty years as a manufacturer. To the younger brethren, therefore, these notes are more particularly directed in the hope that they may prove useful and instructive.

It will serve no useful purpose to go back to Dame Juliana Berners in her "Fysshynge wyth an angle," as described in the "Booke of St. Albans," A.D. 1486; but it will be sufficient to draw some comparison between rods of the present day, and those used by the past generation, many of which are still in existence. Indeed, it is no strange thing occasionally to meet an angler armed with a rod he can boast of as having been used by his grandfather. The rods of the past generation were really very primitive weapons (so far as manufacture is concerned), the material used being ash, hickory, or greenheart, rounded and fitted together with spliced or ferruled joints.

The earliest form of joint was doubtless the "splice," which has died hard. Even at the present day, there still exist a few conservative anglers of the old school, who prefer their rods so made. The sole advantage, however, which may be claimed for the "splice" is that it is light. One is apt to imagine that it gives a more perfect curve and action to the rod, but this is a fallacy, and arises from the idea conveyed to the mind, by a splice in section being two half-circles at the centre, and tapering off at either end. But a splice so made is useless for a rod which, as a matter of fact, must be largely oval in section; this creates

throughout its length a stiffness, out of sympathy with the true taper and roundness of the rod. Another objection to it is that it does not work equally, *i.e.* if a rod be used for casting in a line with the edges of the splice, and then held in a position at right angles to this, the action will be found to be different, *i.e.* stiffer, when used across the longer axis of the oval, and more supple when used across the shorter. If we add to this its great inconvenience and trouble in fastening, and the fact that well-ferruled rods can be purchased as cheaply, we have said enough to bury decently the friend of our boyhood.

The present form of joint where the ferrule is of proper gauge, and tempered to spring in unison with the rod, seems almost final. There are many patented arrangements for holding the ferrules together, called "lockfast" joints, &c., and their simplicity, strength, and ease in manipulation, leave little or nothing to be desired on that score, while the improved method of connecting them to the rod by what is called "splint ends" makes a very perfect and sound connection. The spiral lockfast joint, patented and introduced by Messrs. Hardy Brothers in 1881, is without doubt the simplest and strongest of all. Many other forms have since been patented by this firm, but the fact that the

original device, after all these years of trial, is still the favourite, speaks volumes for its utility and simplicity. In fittings for holding the reel, nothing can be simpler than that called the "Universal" winch fitting, invented by Dr. Emil Weeger of Brünn, and introduced by Messrs. Hardy Brothers in 1883. This is merely the application of two wedge-shaped holders, one fixed for pushing one end of the reel plate into, the other loose, in the form of a ring which can be drawn down over the other end, until it holds firmly.

The materials used in the construction of salmon rods, embrace some of the toughest and most elastic woods known, together with varieties of bamboo. These woods are generally used in the solid form, rounded, while the bamboo is split, and built together again in varying sections, according to the quality of the work desired.

In woods so used, the pieces are cut or rent from the sawn plank, and as it is quite impossible to cut continuously in line with the fibre, there is always a liability to split from the surface in line with the grain, which of necessity must run obliquely across the axis of the rod. No rod-maker, however much he may test work in progress, can be justified in saying what such material will stand, depending as it

does, for the adherence of its parts, on its natural sap and structure, which while perfect in the whole tree (in its continuity of fibre), has been so destroyed by cutting and tapering, that its durability must always remain an unknown quantity.

In using bamboo, however, the case is vastly different, as the culms are split and cemented together again, thus preserving the continuity of fibre and structure in their entirety. To effect this, no part of the skin, which is the hardest and most valuable part of the material, should be removed; and it is here that the great skill of the rod-maker is apparent to the expert.

Bamboo is composed of a series of cells with strong walls. These cells, large in the inner part called the pith, are reduced in size and multiplied in number as the outer walls are reached, where they are closed round by a hard enamel-like skin (see Fig. 8). There are over 150 known varieties of bamboo grown in the East, and, as is the case with other grasses, the stem is more or less hollow, with transverse solid parts, called joints or nodes, from which the leaf grows. In different species, the length between the joints or nodes varies greatly, as also does the density and strength of fibre, depending largely on the particular nature of the soil and climate where it is grown. It must not be assumed

that all culms, of any particular kind of bamboo, are of equal value, or even suitable for fishing-rod making. There are a few districts, however, which manufacturers have discovered, that produce very fine and tough kinds; but this knowledge, which has only been obtained after great expense and many years of research, is naturally guarded very jealously.

Although these plants are grown in such vast quantities, it is very difficult indeed to procure bamboo of a quality which satisfies the scruples of the manufacturer, who has a reputation to preserve.

Plants of *Dendrocalamus Strictus*, the bamboo commonly (although not exclusively) used for rod-building, are called by the trade "Calcutta rods," and are described as male and female. The so-called male is much thicker in the walls than the female, and is largely used for lance-shafts, for which it is very suitable. The female, however, is finer in the cell-structures, and contains more siliceous matter in the tissues, hence it is more suitable for rod-building.

The distinction "male and female" is an error, and only indicates the strength and thickness of the culms. The plant has hermaphrodite flowers like most other grasses.

These bamboos are frequently crooked, and green or yellowish green in colour, according to

their ripeness, which varies with their position in the clump, those on the outside being yellower and riper, by getting more sun than those in the interior, which are more shaded. In order to straighten and prepare them for market, the natives make a fire of leaves, grasses, &c., and lay them in this until they are soft enough to straighten. While this firing doubtless solidifies the sap and hardens the cells greatly, it destroys fully 50 per cent. of the bamboos for rod-making, by burning through parts of the outer skin, the effects of which may be seen in the very dark blotches. Where this appears the material is worthless, all the original structure having been destroyed. It has been very difficult to persuade the natives to adopt special methods of heating for the purpose of straightening, in order to avoid this over-burning; but it is satisfactory to know that better methods, under strict supervision, are now being employed. As the leaf base on both sides of a bamboo covers fully two-thirds of the circumference, only two narrow strips can be taken out of each culm, so that even if the bamboos are of the finest quality and free from worms and burns (which is very seldom the case), it takes a large number to produce one rod. It is not unusual, taking them in the bulk, for an 18 feet rod to require from thirty to fifty culms, to be split up and

tested before sufficient warrantable material is procured.

The manufacture of split bamboo fishing rods is by no means new in England. There seems good reason to believe that as far back as 1700, bamboos were brought from India by officers of the army, and made into rods in London. With what success, however, we do not know; probably, as the makers had no experience with the material, or special plant for handling it, the rods were a failure.

The simplest form of building a rod is shown in section at Fig. 9, in which the triangular form of the sections is clearly defined. Reference to Fig. 8 will show how the sections are cut out of a bamboo, for a single-built rod. This is the method generally employed in making trout rods. In order to further strengthen the sections for longer and more powerful rods, it is customary to remove the inner part, and replace it with the outer skin, and so build up a central section, as may be clearly seen in Fig. 10. This is called double-building. In extra powerful rods, the centre of this internal hexagon of skin is a finely-tapered and hard-tempered spring steel core, as shown in Fig. 11. Rods so constructed are very powerful without being heavy, and have been in use for a great number of years.

Cane-built rods are more generally made in the

Fig. 8.
SECTION OF BAMBOO.

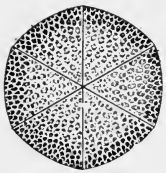


Fig. 9.
SINGLE BUILT.

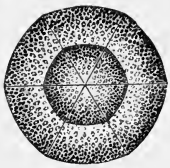


Fig. 10.
DOUBLE BUILT.

Fig. 11.
DOUBLE-BUILT STEEL CENTRE BEFORE CEMENTING.

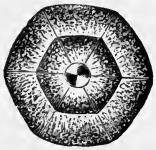


Fig. 11.
DOUBLE-BUILT STEEL CENTRE AFTER CEMENTING.

Fig. 12.
SINGLE-BUILT OCTAGONAL BEFORE CEMENTING.

Fig. 12.
SINGLE-BUILT OCTAGONAL AFTER CEMENTING.

Fig. 13.
DOUBLE-BUILT STEEL CENTRE NONAGONAL BEFORE CEMENTING.

Fig. 13.
DOUBLE-BUILT STEEL CENTRE NONAGONAL AFTER CEMENTING.

SECTIONS OF RODS.

PLATE 4.

PLATE 5.—THE AUTHOR'S ORIGINAL "PERFECT" REEL, WITH PATENT LINE GUARD.

form of a hexagon, as shown in the illustrations noticed, but are also built octagonal and nonagonal, as may be seen in Figs. 12 and 13, both single and double, with or without the steel centre.

Such, then, is the composition of the best rods used by anglers of the present day, and there is a great sense of security in their use, as one may essay the most difficult or long cast without fear of the rod coming to grief. You may fail in your cast, or tire of the exertion necessary to reach some far-off fish, but need never fear the sudden smash, consequent on catching a twig or branch, which is so fatal to wood rods.

The handle of the rod, or, to speak more correctly, the thickening up of the butt to form the grasp for the hands, is made by increasing the bamboo, which is then covered with pig-skin or cork; the latter being most in favour, as it gives a sufficiently firm grip with a little spring in it, and never feels cold even when wet. A composition of ground cork cemented together is sometimes used on cheap rods, but is very much inferior to natural cork, and only employed where really fine sheets of cork cannot be obtained, or properly manipulated. These sheets are cemented round the bamboo, and turned true and smooth on a high-speed lathe.

The rings or line guides are of many forms, but the old-fashioned loose ring is seldom used.

The "Spiral" is a very good form, and held sway until superseded by Messrs. Hardy's patent "Bridge" ring, which while stronger and retaining all the advantages of the spiral, has none of its drawbacks. The ring at the point of rods of the highest class is made of agate, and in second-class rods of tempered steel. A similar ring of a slightly larger size, or an extra large "Bridge" ring, is generally fitted as the first ring from the hand, and is an advantage when "shooting" line. (See Butt Ring, page 97.)

The old heavy brass or gun-metal reel, has given way to those made of lighter metals, which in the best work are of hard alloys composed largely of aluminium. The form has also changed from the slow-winding wide-barrel type, with its small diameter, to the narrower form with a correspondingly large diameter, which effects a great saving both in labour and time in paying out and recovering the line. Reels which are easily taken apart for cleaning and have ball-bearings, are much to be preferred for their free running and easy manipulation. The check should be adjustable, *i.e.* it should have an arrangement whereby the strength of the back check[1] can be increased at will; but adjustable checks or drags, which when applied, *increase the resistance both ways*, are to be avoided,

[1] That part of the spring which gives resistance when line is pulled off.

as it is only in the direction of drawing out the line that any alteration is necessary.

Plate 5, page 43, is an illustration of a favourite reel of the author's, which has seen much service. The patent "revolving ring line guard" is an addition made in the spring of 1903, and invaluable in preventing the line from getting round the back of the reel when "shooting." The perforations shown in the back plate, are an advantage only in saving a little weight. The idea was that they helped to dry the line; and while they may do this to a limited extent, they are also liable to damage the dressing if the line is pressed into them, and for this reason they are now discarded.

The wear and tear on the check of a reel is enormous, as may be seen, when it is considered that in turning the handle once round, the tongue strikes the toothed wheel some thirty times. The wear on the tongue being so great, necessitates its being of a much harder temper than that of the toothed wheel, and this must be carefully gauged. Until quite recently a really sound, well-balanced check arrangement was not made, and breakdowns were of frequent occurrence where reels were in constant use. The introduction by Messrs. Hardy of the half ball and socket end to the tongue (on the suggestion of Fraser Sandeman, Esq., author of "By Hook

and by Crook," &c.), and a deeper and stronger bridge, was a much desired improvement. The illustrations will enable the reader to grasp the idea, and give some notion of its great strength.

Fig. 1 is the ratchet with enlarged circular back end, which is received into the bridge piece Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows the arrangement when fastened in position as viewed from the under side.

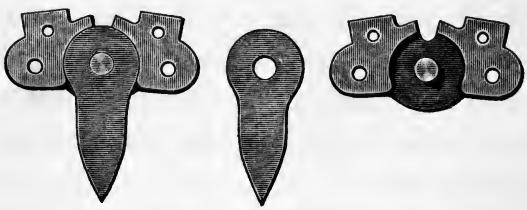


FIG. 3 FIG. 1 FIG. 2

Illustrations on opposite page show (Fig. 4) the revolving plate, and (Fig. 5) the reel frame. The position of the working parts, including the ball bearings and regulating check, are also shown.

The question as to whether parallel or double tapered lines are best, seems to have been settled by preference for the double taper. It can hardly be said that they cast better than the parallel, but they fish finer towards the fly. The fine end of the reel line should have a plaited gut taper about 7 feet long, neatly

married to it,[1] terminating in a loop to which the single gut cast, short and thick for heavy water and big flies, longer and finer for clear water and small flies, can be attached.

Such, then, in brief is the rod, reel, and line of the present day. We cannot, however, leave

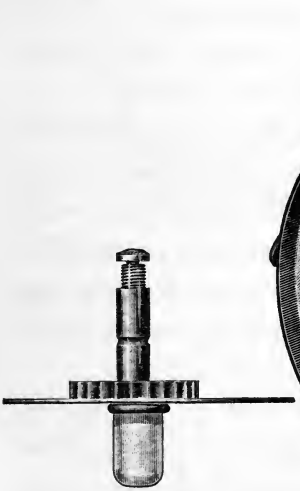


FIG. 4

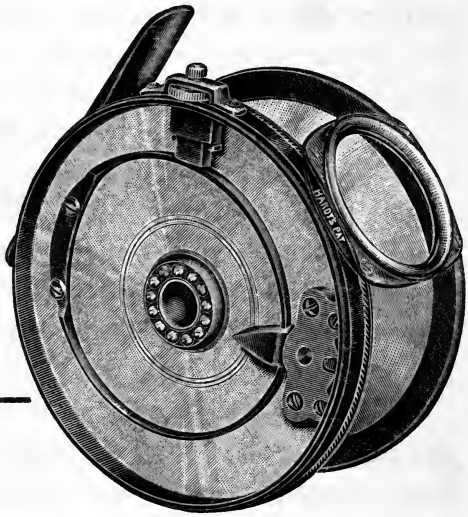


FIG. 5

the rod without saying a word about "balance." This is perhaps the most important feature, as a rod however well made, if imperfectly balanced, is a failure. Referring to the old-fashioned rods with their quick taper and fine tops, we must

[1] Caution. The splice should be frequently examined and occasionally retied.

bear in mind that these were used in conjunction with light twisted hair lines. The introduction of silk plaited with the hair to give strength, eventually paved the way for the use of all silk-plaited lines such as the "Corona," which are now used heavily dressed with oils. A line of the weight now approved for rough weather fishing, would destroy the very fine tops of the older rods, while those of the present day carry it with ease, and are much lighter to work.

To describe the various balances, from the stiff Scotch, to the very supple slow-butted Irish type, or the peculiar "Spey" with its bent top, would require a long chapter, and we must pass on; merely remarking, that without doubt a great deal of our present knowledge has been obtained from a study of the merits or demerits of these older types.

A perfectly balanced rod should be capable of casting either a short or moderately long line equally well. A stiff butt, which does not commence to work until 25 yards of line is extended, is naturally too stiff to cast nicely at 15 to 20 yards. The most perfect rod in this respect may be compared to a shot-gun, which should be bored not for long shots only, but so that it will do its work well, at say 25 to 35 yards. A salmon rod should have its range from 20 to 30 yards to work easily, and when extra force is put into it, to get 35 yards is as

much as it should be called upon to do. If a rod is required for very long casting, it should begin to work at say 30 yards and go up to 40; but of course such a rod is not easy to fish, and will not make the shorter casts well.

The form now approved has stout powerful tops and middles, with moderate play in the butt, the action coming well down into the hands. Such rods, known as the "Hi-Regan," "Kelson," and "Champion," have these characteristics more or less accentuated, and will do all the casts necessary to ensure sport. There should be just that amount of elasticity, which, when properly brought into action, effectually drives the fly to the spot desired, with the least expenditure of exertion on the part of the angler. Stiff or improperly balanced rods entail a great deal of unnecessary labour. For instance, if a rod be too stiff in the butt, great force must be used to cause that stiff butt to spring sufficiently to do its work. On the other hand, if the butt be too supple to cast well into a wind, you may tear your heart out and tire yourself, but you won't get your fly to go through. The exact amount of movement which is called "pace" is difficult to determine or describe, and only experience and knowledge gained on the river will tell the maker when he is right. A sixty-fourth of an inch more or less in the butt of an

18 feet rod, will make or mar that rod. How then, the reader may ask, can makers decide what is correct? The maker must have the correct article as his pattern, and it is customary for those manufacturers who are also skilled anglers, to have patterns which have been subjected to all manner of tests and comparisons in actual work, always at hand as a guide. The use of tables giving deflections under live and dead loads, and the counting of vibrations, help them greatly, while a quick and correct eye and the feel of the rod, aided by long practice, are necessary to success.

Well then, we hear some one ask, what rod would you advise? The balance and style which may safely be followed, have already been indicated in the foregoing remarks, but the matter of length and weight depends upon the physical powers of the angler, and the conditions under which he is to fish. Every man must choose for himself. He knows his own strength, and can easily lay his hands on rods, varying from 16 to 18 feet in length, and so form his judgment as to what he can use with comfort, always being careful to choose a rod rather under than over his strength. A mistake may be made, if he desires a cane-built rod, and forms his judgment from the feel of a greenheart; as it must be remembered that a cane-built rod of much less comparative weight will do all the work of the

heavier greenheart. His safest method is to put himself into the hands of some first-class manufacturer, who also carries the reputation of a good angler. Avoid the shopman (the mere dealer), and also the manufacturer who is not an angler, and who probably has never seen a salmon river.

It will serve as a general guide to weight and length, if the writer who is of full average physique, gives a description of three rods which he has used for many years with infinite satisfaction. The weights given do not include the rubber button.

Name of Rod.	Length.	Weight.[1]	Distance from Centre of Reel to Button.	Centre of Gravity from Button.	Size of Reel and Line.[2]
No. 1, "Champion"	17·9 ft.	2 lb. 8 oz.	11½ in.	3 ft. 4½ in.	4½ in., 42 yds., size 15 or 15½, and 80 yds. backing
No. 2, "Kelson"	17·3 ft.	2 lb. 6 oz.	11½ in.	3 ft. 7 in.	Reel as above line No. 15, with 80 yds. backing.
No. 3, "Hi-Regan"	16 ft.	2 lb. 3¾ oz.	10 in.	3 ft. 1 in.	4¼ in., 42 yds., size 16, and 80 yds. backing

No. 1 is a very useful type, and does the "loop" cast fairly well with a size 15 line, although seen at its best in the "overhead" with size 15½. It has done a great deal of heavy work during the last twenty years, and although a light rod has fished some very heavy rivers, and killed fish up to 36 lbs. The balance is "all round,"

[1] Cane-built salmon rods can now be made as light as 25½ ozs. for 16 feet and 30 ozs. for 17 feet. For ladies or elderly men they are a boon.

[2] The weights vary a little according to the dressings, and are therefore only approximate.

with moderate butt action, and suits most men who have tried it. This is the rod shown in Plates 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

No. 2 was especially built for the "loop" cast, with which it will get out 30 yards in a very easy fashion with size 15 line, while it will do an "overhead" cast fairly well with a lighter line. The top and middle are extra strong, while the butt has a good deal of action right down to the hands. This rod is shown in Plates 11, 12, and 13. The last shows the action splendidly.

No. 3 is a beautiful little rod for boat-work or a small river, and does all the casts well, the action being equal throughout, with fair play in the butt.

Of these three rods, No. 1, "The Champion," is probably the best for the majority of anglers, as it is moderate in action, and has this advantage, that while it fishes the "loop" cast well with a size 15 line, it fishes all round with size 15½, and will even work a lighter line in fine water. This type of rod may also be had 17 feet in length.

The weight of the lines is important. Forty-two yards of size 15 (British wire-gauge), No. 2 "Corona" line, weighs 3 oz. 8 drs.; size 15½, No. 3 "Corona," 3 oz.; size 16, No. 4 "Corona," 2 oz. 10 drs. This will explain the foregoing remarks on the different rods, if it is borne in mind, that in order to do the "loop" cast properly, a heavy line must be used.

We fish for sport, and in order to enjoy it to the fullest extent means, that no more exertion than is absolutely necessary to effect the purpose in hand, should be employed. There is great pleasure to be derived from the mere casting of the fly, and the consciousness of feeling that the work is well and cleanly done. The rod must have the power to lift and propel with ease 30 yards of suitable line, and to effect this, the tops must be stout and the action even throughout its entire length. Every inch must be muscle, from the graduated point down to the hand, and must perform its due proportion of work.

That a poor workman with good tools will not do as well as a good workman with bad tools is true, but can hardly be adduced as an argument against good tools; in fact, they cannot be too good. There is no economy in selecting any sporting article because of its low price. As a matter of fact, the great probability is, that the more expensive article will give the greater satisfaction, and prove the cheaper in the end. In any case, why save a few pounds on the outfit, when the rent and other expenses of a fishing are probably ten times greater? Moreover, the outfit does not stop at one season like the rent, as if properly selected, it may last a great many years—probably a lifetime.

CHAPTER V

LESSONS IN CASTING

TO be a master of the art of throwing a salmon fly, one must be able to do the following three casts: (1) The "overhead"; (2) the "wind"; and (3) the "loop" cast.

To perform any of these casts correctly, in order to get the best result from the force employed, style is all important. A good style means easy and clean manipulation, with just that nice degree of force thrown into the cast from start to finish, which will cause the fly to travel to the desired spot, and fall lightly on the water.

Beginners are too prone to commence carelessly in their own way, to learn the art of casting, and often develop habits which it is difficult for them to unlearn. It is for this reason, that one cannot too strongly impress on the "tyro" the necessity of watching some really good caster at work, and attempting to imitate his movements, or, to put himself into the hands of a good exponent of the art, and

faithfully try to carry out the instruction he receives. There is little difficulty if he does this in the first instance, and exercises the requisite patience and perseverance.

In recent years several tournaments have been held, in which records in distance casting have been made; but it may be asked, "Have they taught us anything?" If we leave out the fact that they have shown us what athletes, trained to use great rods fitted with very heavy lines can do, they cannot be said to have achieved much. In these competitions, rods have been used greatly in excess of the weight necessary or desirable for fishing, fitted with lines weighing for their 40 yards as much as 5 oz. It is not difficult to discover how these heavy lines, fitted with a fine backing, may be made to travel great distances when forced forward with a powerful 18 or 19 feet rod, if it is borne in mind that their weight is double that of the leads sometimes used on spinning rods, and with which casts of over 80 yards have been made. The weight in the case of the fly line is distributed over 40 yards, while in the case of the spinning rod the lead is at the end of the line, and thrown either from the reel, which revolves while the lead travels, or from a coil lying on the ground. With the salmon fly rod the result is attained by having some 15

yards uncoiled and lying on the stage or ground, which, when the heavy line is thrown forward, is dragged after it. It would be more to the point in future tournaments to cast with the line tight from the reel, and no shooting allowed. A table might be set up (making allowance for weight and length), whereby some useful data could be obtained, which would serve as a guide to the best form and construction of rod a sportsman should use; but even this is questionable, as the best man with the worst tool would probably cast farthest; and in any case, if rods are to be made for distance casting, *they cannot be suitable for general fishing*.[1] It would also seem desirable to perform the several casts with the same rod, and take an average to determine its value. A rod specially built for the "overhead" cast (generally used in tournaments), is not so suitable for other casts which it is often more desirable to use in fishing; such as for instance, the "loop" cast, which may be employed whether there are high banks or not; whereas in places where the banks are high, the "overhead" cannot be used.

When at work on the river, a great variety of

[1] It may be remembered that the writer, who has taken part in most of the tournaments which have been held in this country, and won more professional events than any other man, has always expressed his opinion very freely on this subject. As a sport it is excellent, but has little to do with actual fishing.

conditions arise, all of which must be differently treated. At one part of a pool the "overhead" cast may be suitable, while a few yards farther on high banks or trees may be encountered, necessitating a different cast, and here the "loop" or "Spey" must be used. Or again, the pool may be at a bend of the river, so that in fishing it down, the wind prevents the same cast being used throughout. In early spring fishing, it will often be found that in consequence of the varying direction of the wind, two consecutive casts cannot be made alike. The gusts have to be watched, and the casts made to suit the ever-changing conditions. One minute the wind may be in your face, in which case the "loop" cast is somewhat dangerous, therefore the "wind" cast must be used, and so on.

It leads us nowhere to find which athlete, armed with a heavy rod, can cast a fly farthest, as, after all, we do not want to cast 50 yards; as a matter of fact, 30 is about as much as one need do, except in very occasional places, and the 40-yard cast is better left to the strong man and his big rod.

To return to our lesson. The mistake the beginner generally falls into, is putting too much force into the cast. He should remember that it is his province to start the line on its journey, and guide its direction, but that the rod should

do as much of the work as possible. If this is carefully studied it eases the rod greatly, and the caster will be agreeably surprised when he sees how much farther and better his fly travels.

In describing the "*Overhead*" *Cast* and how to perform it, an indication of the position is very important. The left foot must point in a line with the direction in which the cast is to be made, while the right should be almost at right angles to it. Hold the rod lightly with the left hand at the butt end, and with the right grasp the handle firmly about 12 inches above the reel. Twenty yards of line should be drawn off the reel, with a gut cast fastened to the end of it, to which an old fly (of which the barb and part of the bend has been broken), is attached. The line may then be extended at full length on a lawn, with the rod point about 3 feet from the ground. The caster should now lift the line, beginning the movement from the position the rod is shown at in illustration, Plate 6. His object should be to throw the line behind him, and as high into the air as he can. The rod must not be held vertically, but with the point inclining about ten degrees to the right, and the effort directed to spread out, as it were, the line and fly well up in the air behind. The rod, however, must not be thrown back more than about ten degrees from the perpendicular.

PLATE 6.—LIFTING THE LINE.

PLATE 7.—WATCHING THE COURSE OF THE LINE IN THE BACK CAST.

Throwing the rod too far back is a temptation all beginners suffer from. After making the back cast, the learner should turn his head and watch the course of the line as it flies backwards, and so note the time of the return cast, which should be made just before the line is quite extended. It should be his aim in the first place, to get off by heart how to lift and throw the line well up and behind; and he should practise this until he can do it in a satisfactory manner, which may be determined by watching the course of the fly. The presence of a friend is a great help, as he can watch the curl of the line and fly, and assist by saying "Now" just at the moment it is best to make the return cast. This will give the time which the caster can afterwards calculate himself, bearing in mind that the longer the line the more time is required. The friend should only correct for a few times, and then leave the performer to time himself. If he blunders he can be corrected again, and so on, until he has thoroughly mastered this part of the work.

Having accomplished this, he may now make the return cast, and time it as before mentioned by watching the line (see Plate 7), and just before it is fully extended, complete the cast by bringing the rod down smartly to position shown in Plate 8. Remember that in

making the back cast, the rod should not be thrown farther back than shown in Plate 7, and that time and pace are the important factors.

Having, with a short line, mastered this, he may extend the cast a yard at a time, until he reaches about 25 yards, when he may farther extend it by "shooting" a yard or two. This "shooting" eases the rod, enables a longer cast to be made, and assures the fly falling lightly on the water. Two yards will be sufficient loose line to begin with. This must be held under the forefinger of the right hand, and when the down stroke has been made and the line travelling, it should be released. Before making the next cast, this slack line should be gathered and held as before. In making the forward stroke it is important that the line be properly extended behind, as the pull back on the rod from the weight of it, does a part of the work, and all the caster requires to do, is to smartly drive the line forward at the proper time, aiming at a point 2 yards above where it is desired the fly should fall, releasing the slack just at the end of the cast, really *when the fly is lighting*. Of course much depends on the wind, which if against the caster, will necessitate more force being put into the stroke.

This "overhead" cast is the simplest of all, and the most practised. As the young salmon

PLATE 8.—FINISH OF "OVERHEAD" CAST.

PLATE 9.—MAKING THE "WIND" CAST.

angler has generally a trout-fisher's experience with the single-handed rod, he will find little difficulty in mastering it.

The "Wind" Cast.—This is very similar to the "overhead," and chiefly used when the wind is blowing strongly across stream, striking the angler's right shoulder when fishing from the left bank, so that should he lift his fly in the usual overhead method it would either be blown against him or the bank at his feet. Plate 9 clearly indicates the grip of the hands. The position from which the fly is lifted, is that shown in the overhead (Plate 6), but the rod, instead of being thrown back over the right shoulder, is brought squarely across the front of the body, as in Plate 9, care being taken to throw the line well up, so that the wind helps the back cast. In driving the fly forward at the finish of the cast, the left hand should come well up to permit the rod to assume the horizontal (see Plate 10). There is a good deal of wrist action in the movement which must not be checked.

The "Loop" Cast may be described as a modified switch, and can only be effectually performed when there is a fair stream to pull the fly. Assuming that the line has been cast, and the fly is hanging in the stream some 25 yards below, draw in about a couple of yards, and hold it under the forefinger of the right hand as de-

scribed in the "overhead" cast. The rod should now be raised to position shown in Plate 11, with the arms extended as far as possible away from the body. Plate 12 shows the rod describing the "loop" with its point as it is brought round.[1] Plate 13 shows the finish of the cast. The fly should clear the water when about 6 yards from the angler, and as he makes the cast, he should steadily increase the pace until he comes to the down throw, into which he must put as much force as he can. This cast, unlike the "overhead" with its two distinct movements, is one continuous effort, increasing in pace towards the end. In delivering the fly at the finish of the cast, the rod point may be forced out almost at right angles if necessary, according to where the fly is desired to fall, but it is best at an angle of forty-five degrees to the stream.

When shooting line at the finish of any of the casts, should it not shoot clean, draw it taut before commencing to fish, so as to have a tight line to the fly.

In preparing for a fresh cast, draw the fly by a movement of the rod, quite to the top of the water before lifting it. Should the fly work into an eddy and sink, shake the rod top sideways, and shorten the line a little by drawing in with

[1] All these plates were made from instantaneous photographs. The action of the rod in 12 and 13 is splendidly shown.

PLATE 10.—FINISH OF "WIND" CAST.

PLATE 11.—FIRST POSITION IN THE "LOOP" CAST.

the hand before lifting. This is a very important matter, as to attempt to lift a drowned line, if it does not break the rod, certainly prevents a clean cast being made. If casting against the wind, it is necessary to "force" the casts, *i.e.* the finish of the cast must be vigorously done, and the rod point allowed to come well down to the water with freedom. It should not be checked by too firm a grip with the casting hand, but held loosely, so that it gives full effect to the force and wrist action employed.

In fishing deep sluggish rivers, it is often necessary to weight the gut line by wrapping round it lead wire, to take the fly well down to the fish. This lead makes casting very difficult, and a long line should not be used. As it is not easy to cast this in the usual method, a sort of sling cast must be used, the forward throw being made slowly when the line is felt to be well extended behind.

In fishing from the right bank of a river, the left hand should be used to cast, and from the left bank the right hand.

The "overhead" and the "wind" cast may both be practised on a lawn, but the "loop" cast is more difficult, as there is not the necessary current to give the pull on the line. Practice of this sort should be resorted to where possible, as it helps the muscles greatly, and gets them

into a condition to stand the fatigue of a day's fishing.

In briefly describing these various casts, and how to perform them, the object aimed at will have been accomplished, if the man who aspires to be a salmon angler has received a fair impression of the methods by which a fly may be propelled; but he has yet an important task before him, and that is, actual work on the river.

Salmon fishing is at all times heavy work, both in casting and wading, and it has always been a study to make it as little fatiguing as possible. The position of the body is important, and that which should be assumed whenever possible is the erect. After delivering the fly, let the arms hang down by the side naturally, as shown in Plate 14. Do not rest the rod against the groin and bend your back, as shown in Plate 15. Should it be necessary to have the rod in this position, straighten the back and hold the rod with one hand only, as the fly sweeps round.

An aching back comes without seeking it in this kind of sport, but the man who finds himself able to place his fly easily, with reasonable delicacy and without much exertion, will derive enjoyment from the mere practice of casting, and stand a fair chance of killing fish. To attempt, however, to do by force that which can only be accomplished by art, will only disturb the pools

PLATE 12.—MAKING THE "LOOP" CAST.

PLATE 13.—FINISH OF "LOOP" CAST.

and destroy one's chance of sport, and that of any one following.

In commencing to fish a pool, a careful mental note should be taken of all the surroundings, such as the character of the bank, trees, &c., in order to avoid catching your fly in undesirable places. Ask your ghillie to watch the line, and tell you where the fly is going in the back cast. This is a great help even to an expert.

Slogging out a long line does not mean good fishing, and often defeats itself. A longer line than is necessary to cover the lie of the fish should not be used. When fishing a pool with which you are unacquainted, ask your ghillie where the fish lie, and to tell you when your fly has covered them. There are, however, places where a long line must be cast, as for instance, when the "lie" of the fish is on the far side of the stream. Here it is necessary to cast a long line, and to hold up the point of the rod, in order to keep the line as far over as possible.

If from any position the fly cannot be cast far enough across stream to reach the lie of the fish, it may be drifted down by paying off line until over the place, and then worked by drawing in and letting out line with the hand.

Short casts can be made from positions under trees, by getting the ghillie to hold the fly lightly

between his fingers at a suitable distance, when at the word "Go" the forward cast should be made. A 45 to 50 yard cast may be made in the open by this method, if desired, but such casts are rarely of any use.

If in casting, the line does not appear to be extending properly, snatching back the slack with the left hand, while at the same time jerking the rod slightly upward, will generally cause the fly to shoot out straight and so save the cast.

On waters fished in regular beats, there are generally a few difficult casts which are less fished than the more open ones, and for this reason they are always well worth a trial as more certain to yield a fish. This particularly holds good on hotel waters which are much fished, and to these places special attention should be given, as the probability is that they have not been fished by the angler who had that beat the previous day. A little dangerous wading, an overhanging tree in a difficult position, or a sharp intermediate stream, dragging the line so that the fly does not come over the fish properly unless well presented and fished, are all worth noting. That easy spots are always fished one may be certain, but difficult casts many men leave severely alone.

In fishing deep, which is by far the best method in early spring or late autumn, the fly

PLATE 14.—CORRECT POSITION IN FISHING OUT A CAST.

PLATE 15.—INCORRECT POSITION IN FISHING OUT A CAST.

is apt to catch on rocks, &c. When this is felt to occur, do not pull hard or snatch it, as you may destroy the fine point of the hook; but ease your line, by drawing off from the reel about 5 yards, and allow it to float down until well below the fly, when a slight jerk should be given, which will generally free it. If it does not, try a little more line and a stronger pull. Failing this, shorten your line into the first position, and shake the rod as though thrashing the water; or wade ashore and get below the hitch. Other methods may be tried, as in spinning (see p. 112).

When casting from a difficult position, with trees or bushes behind, where there is a great liability to get "hung up," it is worth bearing in mind to cast without holding the line between the fingers. The check of the reel is generally stiff enough to lift the line, so that should the fly get caught behind, the forward cast may not break the rod, as the reel check will yield and save it. We might add that it is better to adopt this method, and to cast at all times from the reel.

Casting while wading, is naturally more difficult than when standing on a bank on a level with, or above the water. This, however, is inappreciable, if only wading knee deep. When wading waist deep, the difficulty in casting is

greatly increased, as the height of the angler is decreased by the depth he is standing in the bed of the river. Consequently, in order to get the same length of cast as from the bank, he must throw his fly much higher in the back cast if using the "overhead," which he can generally do in this position. If, however, he is using the "loop" cast, it is more difficult to get out a long line.

Casting from a boat is naturally easy, but if using the "loop" cast, with a wind from the rod side, have a care for the poor ghillie, who may not be hook proof.

The question as to whether movement should be given to the rod, while the fly is swimming round, is one on which opinions differ a good deal. One is apt to imagine that a salmon fly when crossing a moderately strong stream shows movement, and that as the rod point is raised and lowered, a life-like action is imparted to it. As a matter of fact, movement of the rod here exercises very little influence. An observation of a fly crossing a current, shows that the force of the stream closes the hackles, which remain in that position until the fly comes into the straight, in which position movement can and should be given.

A most important part of the angler's work is "fishing the fly." It must have "life," otherwise

it simply joins the ranks of the many inanimate things floating down the stream, and has no attraction for fish. Crossing the stream gives it life, but when it comes into the straight, movement must be given by the rod.

The most useful method we have found, is to draw the rod point about a foot up stream and then to throw it forward describing a sort of loop, repeating the operation when the line is seen to tighten. As the rate of the current changes, so must the casts, every one being studied. In a slow moving stream every part of the cast should be fished with this sink and draw motion. Let the fly work deep, but always feel that it is working. Too many anglers are content to throw their fly on the water, and flop-flop their rod, under the impression that they are fishing it; more often they have no idea where the fly is, and the only part of the cast it really fishes is the last yard or two as the line straightens out in the stream.

There is all the difference between a fly crossing at the proper angle on a tight line, and one floating down stream on a slack line. From the moment the fly is cast, the line must be taut, and touch with the fly maintained until the cast is fished out.

Many a blank day is simply the result of want of attention to the fly. It is all very well to be

able to cast a fly to any desired spot, but the whole result is lost if it is not made to play in such a manner as will attract the fish. There is no need for hurry or violent action. The main thing is to get the fly there, keep the line taut so as to be able to detect the slightest touch and let the fly work in a quiet but life-like way.

Eddies are generally difficult to fish, and in order to keep the line taut it is often necessary to swing the rod right round after casting. In this position, shortening the line by drawing in with the left hand is sometimes necessary. Deep eddying pools are best fished up from a boat, when there is not sufficient stream to give draw on the fly if fished down.

CHAPTER VI

FISHING THE SALMON FLY IN LOW WATER

THERE is little difficulty in fishing a salmon fly, when the river is in good volume and colour. The real difficulty commences when the water gets low and clear; in the main, the method employed in both cases is the same, with variations, however, which are more important than the general body of anglers imagine. To fish a fly properly in a stream, under even the most favourable conditions, it is necessary to present it so that the fish see it. It is useless if presented so that the current sweeps it away from them, and therefore it should be held *to* them as it were; that is, the fly should be cast and manipulated in such a manner as to hang on the "lie" of the fish a reasonable time. This can only be accomplished successfully, when the angler is sufficiently near and above the "lie" to command it from the point of his rod.

Casting from a boat is generally easy, as the ghillie if he knows the water, can hold his boat on the exact spot. In wading, however, it is often difficult, and more so when using a short

rod. There are many places where with a 16 feet rod, the fly cannot be made to hang properly on the fish, while an 18 feet fishes it perfectly, and makes all the difference. The casts in a streamy river vary so greatly that while a 16 feet rod may be more suitable than an 18 feet for the majority, it may be rather short in one or two places, and where this extra length is desirable, the only remedy lies in holding the rod out as far as possible.

In fishing sluggish water, the length of the rod is not so important, as the fly sinks and travels more slowly, therefore the fish have a better chance to see it. Perhaps the most difficult cast to fish successfully is a rather slow-running pool, when the water is dead low and clear. After fishing such a place by casting down at the usual angle of forty-five degrees unsuccessfully, it should be fished from a position above with any sober-coloured fly dressed with long heron or other hackles, in what is called the "dropping down" method, to get the fly well down in front of the fish, and work over them with a sink-and-draw motion, letting out a few inches of line when you think the fly is on them, and generally working it by drawing in and letting out line. If this does not succeed, the following method may be tried.

If possible, get into a position at right angles to the fish, and with a small but very showy fly (one with plenty of golden pheasant tippet and jungle cock is best), cast a few yards above where they are lying, in order to allow the fly to sink a little before it sweeps round and over them, when it should be fished quickly in sharp jerks. This is often a very successful method, as it allows the fish no time to consider matters, and that they must up and catch it, if they want to know all about it, seems to be the secret of its success.

Yet another method. Get into a position slightly below the fish, and cast across rather above them. Drop the rod's point, and swing it down and around without playing it at all. One of the long-hackled grub flies is best suited for this. Keep the rod's point in front of the fly, so as to get it down and around as quickly as possible. If the fly is sufficiently attractive, the fish will come and look; and if it is passing over quickly enough, he may follow and seize it.

These methods are applicable only to slow-running water, and do not apply to a moderate stream. It is true we do not see the fish, and only surmise their movements, but we know from results how often these methods have been successful. One great opportunity we have, is to watch the movements of fish from a bridge,

when a fly or bait is thrown to them. They will hardly allow anything to pass without an examination, and will often follow with their noses quite close to the object. We have on many occasions posted a ghillie on a bridge, to report what took place with every change of fly, and the general conclusion was, that the fish more often took the fly when it had passed over, and they turned to it, than when crossing in front of them, in which position they generally came to meet it, and dropped back after they had satisfied themselves. In a fine water, fish can often be tempted to seize a thing passing quickly over them, which they would not if it were going slowly, and they had time to examine it.

A little novelty in the fly or method of showing it, will often do wonders, and produce results which ordinary methods will not.

A letter written some time ago to a friend, who complained that he could rise, but could not hook fish with small bright flies, bears so directly on the subject, that an extract will serve a useful purpose, and there need be no further excuse for its introduction.

"It is a big subject this fly fishing in low water, and one has so many experiences which are conflicting, that to draw deductions of any kind is risky. It's like most other things in this;

that one only begins to understand how very difficult the subject is, when one has learned all there *seems* to be to learn. I agree with your remarks about placing the fly at right angles over a fish, if he won't come with the fly worked from above at the usual angle. If a fly hangs on a fish, he will often lie and look at it without moving; but if it goes quickly over him, he will be tempted to rush at it and may take it. There is on water I fish, a bridge from which fish lying in the stream below are easily seen. I frequently get my man to go up, and tell me all that goes on as the fly comes over. One day last season I tried about half-a-dozen flies, moving fish time and again, but none would take until just in the evening, when I killed one with a 'Popham.' The next day I had a beat higher up the river, and tried a fine pool three times down with Wilkinson, Durham Ranger, and Gordon, knowing I was casting over fish, but never had a touch. After resting the pool I mounted a 'Popham,' and fished it up and across, while the ghillie rowed gently.[1] I killed four fish (best 25 lbs.), all of which we had previously seen rise, in two hours, and two of them had the 'Popham' in their throats, so they must have rushed open-mouthed at it. The Indian Crow

[1] Was it the change of fly or the manner of the fishing which scored? I think the latter.—AUTHOR.

toppings on the body no doubt make it look like a shrimp, and that is why I think they take it so well in low water. The reason the fish don't take your fancy flies is, that the colour is *too bright*. You will have to subdue this, and don't forget the Indian Crow. They come to your fancy fly when they will not to a sober one, but as soon as they get near the excessive colour frightens them, therefore you can only carry this to a limited extent. The point is, that you must attract, and having attracted, you must give confidence to the fish if he is to take the fly. So much of course depends on the light, that the exact degree of colour will be difficult to determine. There should be at least three shades, and I am of opinion that they should be used thus: the lightest one in the brightest light, and the darkest one when the light is weak."

When a river is in good ply, there is no need to spend time on these methods; but when the water is fine, and the "casts" are reduced from ten possibly to two, it is quite another matter, and success may still be attained by the angler who is resourceful.

A careful note of the position of the sun is always necessary. If it is shining directly down on the head of the pool, fishing is generally speaking of little use, except in a heavy wind, as

the sun being directly in the eyes of the fish, it is impossible for them to see anything in front. If the sun is facing as you cast across the pool, the fish can only see the fly as they look towards you, and therefore it is unnecessary to cast beyond them. If the position of the sun is at your back, the fish will only be able to see the fly as against the far bank, therefore you must cast beyond them, and so on. Have you ever noticed in shade fishing for trout, that if a bait be dropped in front he will rarely take it, whereas if dropped with a little plop behind, he generally turns to see what it is, and taken off his guard as it were, often takes the bait? Well, so it seems to be with the salmon in fine water. In trout fishing, particularly with dry fly, one can generally see the fish, note his movements, select a fly, place it over him, and if defeated, try him again with another pattern and so on. In fishing salmon we do not often see the fish. We speculate that they are there, and try for them with the fly we think most suitable. We may have moved several fish, but we do not know, as we have seen no break in the water, nor felt any pull. The dry fly man says, "Any fool can catch a salmon." Can he? This class of person does occasionally, but the really expert salmon fisher will kill twelve fish to the other gentle-

man's one. How is it that in the case of four men fishing for a week, and changing beats in rotation, one will have fish every day, while the others never get a "pull"? "Chance," the sceptic will say. Not a bit of it; it's better knowledge of the fish, and better methods of presenting the fly. Keep your hand down, fish deep, and your line always taut.

CHAPTER VII

HOOKING AND PLAYING THE FISH

HOOKING is an act performed mostly by the fish. We fish with both hand and eye, and as we see the line straighten and feel the resistance, we instinctively tighten and firmly pull the hook home. It is rarely that the fish is seen, but when this does occur, one instinctively tightens on him. In most cases it would seem unnecessary to pull at all, as if the hook is in a soft part of the mouth it is home as soon as the pull is felt. It may be, however, that the point is in a hard part such as the roof of the mouth, and it is safer to give a firm pull. In fishing deep slow pools, one occasionally sees the movement of the water caused by the fish coming to the fly; this often causes inexperienced anglers to strike, and pull the fly away from them. This inclination must be guarded against, and the hand kept down until the line is seen to straighten as the fish turns with the fly, before striking.

In playing the fly round at the finish of a cast, the rod should never be allowed to point down

stream, while the line is tightly held. Should a fish rise when in this position, the point may suddenly be pulled down, and a break occur before you realise that you have had a rise. This, of course, does not apply if striking be done direct from the reel.

Playing a fish requires judgment, coolness, and a firm hand. It is this quality of coolness, which enables a good angler to do his work so well. Steady is his hand; with his eye on the fish, he carefully notes all the surroundings; sees that his reel is clear; where the dangerous rocks and snags are; and with this in his mind, he gives his fish law when he dare, and no quarter when he dare not. It is bad form to be too lenient with a fish; be firm and force him to fight if you can, provided you have room. Keep a firm strain on, and as soon as he shows the white feather, try conclusions with him. A sulky fish is always difficult to deal with. A handful of gravel thrown in, or tapping the butt of the rod, will often cause him to move. Other expedients, such as putting something on the line which will run down to him, are often useful. We have heard of a roll of twist tobacco being so used after other efforts had failed, and it was said to have moved the fish at once. In playing a fish which makes down a long pool where he cannot be followed, slacken line by switching forward some yards, in the hope that it

will float down past him, and by pulling from below cause him to travel up again. It is seldom, however, that fish leave a pool if hooked in the mouth. A fish foul hooked frequently makes down, and it is impossible to stop him. On the day these notes were written, the writer had an experience with a salmon not easily forgotten. Hooked in the Bridge Pool at Aboyne, he went down stream, and although by running along the bank and giving slack, the pull was from below, he never stopped. As there were trees in the way, the writer and his ghillie had to take to the water for over a quarter of a mile without waders, before this plucky fish was gaffed, when he was found to be hooked in the tail. Of course, there are occasions where a half-killed fish, getting into a strong stream is carried down, or a fish foul hooked as shown will bolt down; unless you can follow, it seems inevitable that he will be lost, the only chance being to work him in to the side, and give the ghillie (who should station himself below), a chance with the gaff as he passes.

The position of the rod after hooking a fish, should be almost vertical at the butt, the pressure bringing the middle down to an angle of about 45 degrees. It is advisable to be opposite the fish as much as possible, and in a strong stream rather above. Allow no slack line, and have as little in the water as possible, as if a fish

runs far out and goes through a strong stream, the slack gets drowned and is likely to catch round a rock. Should this occur, get on the bank as high as you can, and lift the rod up above your head with as much strain on as you dare, in the hope that the position may be rectified.

Gaffing or netting a fish, is generally performed by the ghillie, who requires no incentive to do his best, and may generally be trusted.

If fishing single-handed, gaffing is a matter requiring some caution in the handling of the rod. When bringing the fish close in, the rod should be held away from the body, to make the bend in the top as little acute as possible; see Plate 17, correct position. Don't forget in the excitement of the moment, that in this situation a rod is more likely to be broken than in any other; see Plate 16, which is a dangerous position. The fish should if possible be gaffed through the belly or near the tail for preference, as a deep gaff mark in the shoulder is an ugly sight on the table. Where the edge of the stream is shallow, it is unnecessary to use the gaff, as by keeping a firm strain on, the struggles of the fish will generally permit his being worked into shoal water, where he may be tailed.

PLATE 16.—INCORRECT POSITION IN GAFFING.

PLATE 17.—CORRECT POSITION IN GAFFING.

CHAPTER VIII

HOOKS AND KNOTS

THE practice of angling with a hook, or hooking with an angle, dates back as far as prehistoric man. We have evidence from the caves in many parts of Britain, that during the Palæolithic period man used rude flint hooks for the capture of fish. Since that time he has devoted much of his inventive skill to the improvement in material, strength, and shape of hooks employed in fishing.

When it is considered what an important factor the hook is, and that all the angler's labour is lost if it does not perform its part in a satisfactory manner, we are led to a full appreciation of the necessity of employing only the very best which the age affords; and this is a subject so important and interesting, that a short account of the manufacture may be instructive.

Steel wire from which hooks are made is generally round in section, but lately a patent was granted for an "oval" section. This wire is received from the rolling mills in round

bundles, and then put into a machine which straightens, and at the same time cuts it into the proper lengths for the hooks intended to be made.

These pieces are then taken by the workman and barbed, *i.e.* cutting into them with what is called a bearding knife, which throws up the barb or beard. This barb is then filed into correct shape and pointed; several peculiar-shaped files being used to accomplish this.

The opposite end to the barb is now filed down to the proper taper, and forms the shank. This is done by holding the wire in a pair of pincers in the left hand, and rotating it while filing with the right.

The wire is now ready for bending into the shape of a hook, which is done by the help of a piece of wood held in the left hand of the workman, into which (wood) pieces of steel have been fixed. The wire is passed between these, and by a twist of the left hand simultaneously with a turn of the right, is bent into the required shape and removed. It is now ready for hardening, and to do this a quantity of hooks are placed in a pan, which is then heated to a bright red. The hooks are then dropped into a large pan of special oil and cooled; this renders them hard and brittle so that they require to be tempered, *i.e.* toughened. To effect this, they

are first rough-polished to remove all grease and dirt, which permits the change of colour to be seen by the operator, as heat is again applied to them. This tempering is done by placing the hardened hooks in hot sand or emery, where they are kept on the move by a skilled mechanic, who knows from their peculiar colour when they are correctly tempered. After this they are polished in revolving cylinders, in which sand or emery is placed with them. The finishing process is to japan, blue, or rust-proof them as required, when they are ready for market.

In treating hooks in large quantities, it is naturally impossible that all and every hook should be perfect, and therefore they are sorted by the maker before he sends them out. It is further necessary, before the hook is accepted as perfect, for the salmon fly dresser to test it for sharpness and strength. This, of course, can only be done in a high-class trade, and not where hooks are dressed by the gross for export or ordinary shop sale by general dealers.

The variety of shapes is very great, but the chief are, varieties of the "Limerick," "round," and "sneck" bends, the "Limerick" being mostly used for large flies, the "round" for bait hooks, and the "sneck" for small flies.

The question of shape is very important, and also the relative proportion of length of shank

to width of bend. This varies very considerably, there being no recognised standard, each maker following his own ideas guided by the demands of his customers, whose opinions differ in each district.

The usual proportion of bend to length in Limerick hooks, when larger than 2/0, is we think too great, and makes too heavy a hook. Where in early spring very large flies are used, it has been found necessary to reduce this greatly, and thus we have what are called "Dee" irons, *i.e.* hooks, say 5/0 bend, 7/0 length, and so on, such as are used on the rivers Dee and Spey. These hooks have proved quite wide enough in the bend, and strengthen the opinion that generally speaking, hooks of the usual Limerick pattern are too wide in the bend for their length. Special hooks of shallower bend, such as the "oval," have been tested in salmon fishing for some years, and are found to give greater satisfaction in hooking, while they assist greatly in forming a better-shaped fly.

The introduction of the "oval" wire, as shown in Figs 5 and 6 (Plate 18), at once exposes what has been a glaring evil in round wire hooks. Most anglers who have fished much for salmon will have had experience of the breaking of a barb at a critical moment, and consequent loss of the fish.

The claim for improvement in the "oval"

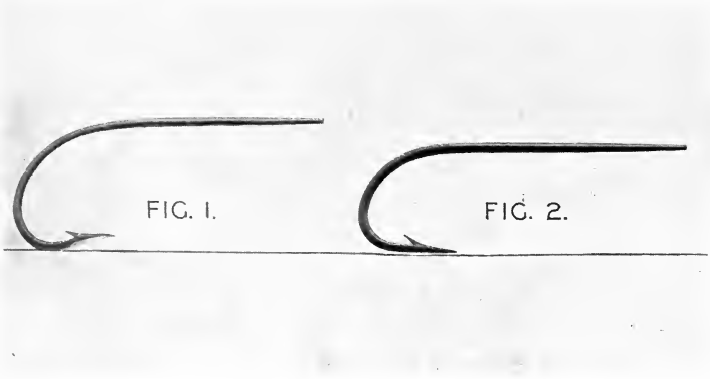
wire hooks is "that they are stronger, as the stress being received on the greater axis of the section, is better resisted. The barb neck is stronger, as the cutting up of the beard leaves a greater depth of material than in the round, and therefore the strength is greatly increased at this important part. They are also better in the proportion of length of shank to bend, and the points are better placed."

The first and most important function of a hook is, that when taken into the mouth of a fish it shall *lay hold.* In all hooks there is a certain amount of spring when pulled. This varies, according to the openness of the bend and thickness of the wire, in proportion to the length of the shank. All this enters into the question of the deflection of the point, after it has laid hold of the fish's mouth, and determines whether, on pulling the gut attached to the end of the shank, the hook will drive through a hard substance (in which case it requires a fair amount of rigidity in the bend), or whether the inclination of its point tends to cut its way out, parallel to the line of pull, or drive deeper at an angle to it.

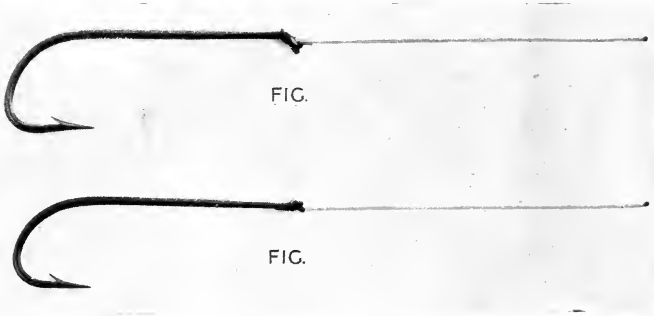
In order to ensure the first proposition, that the hook shall *lay hold*, it is necessary that the point shall be at least parallel to the line of the shank, and it is better if it projects slightly beyond

it, so that the first thing to touch is the point; and yet, take any of your salmon flies tied on "Limerick" hooks and place them with the shank parallel to the top of a table, then note where the point is! You will probably be surprised to find it as shown in the illustration, Fig. 1, which is undoubtedly bad. The "oval," shown as Fig. 2, is vastly superior in this respect, and would probably account for a fish Fig. 1 would miss.

Then as to deflection. The length of the shank is very important, as it is from the end of it that the gut line gives the pull to the hook; the longer the shank, and consequently the narrower the proportionate bend, the more directly will the pull come in line with the point, and may cause a hook like Fig. 1 to cut its way out. What is required is, that the proportion of length and bend, considered in relation to the inclination and first position of the point, shall be such, that a pull from the end of the shank will cause the point to take a hold, and that further pulling will drive it in, and take a deeper hold. But herein we have a difficulty, inasmuch as if the point strike into a fleshy part, it will not deflect so much, as if it strike into a harder place where it meets a greater resistance, particularly on a bone; and thus it is difficult, when the amount of spring is considered, to determine



Usual Limerick Hook, Fig. 1. Hardy's Patent Oval Wire Hook, Fig. 2.



Showing difference between turn-down eyed, Fig. 3, and Hardy's new oval-eyed Hook, Fig. 4.

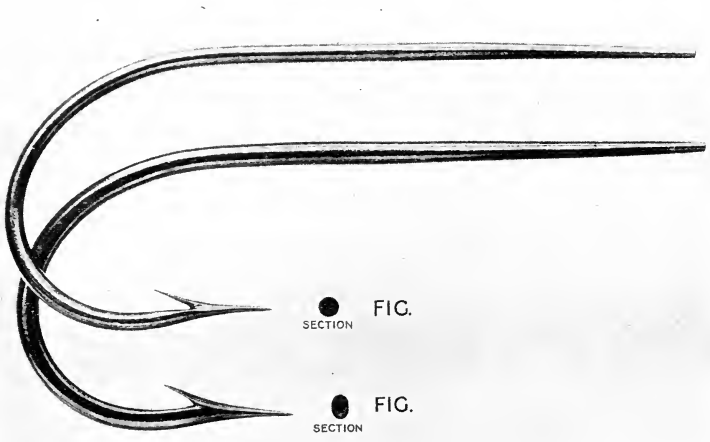
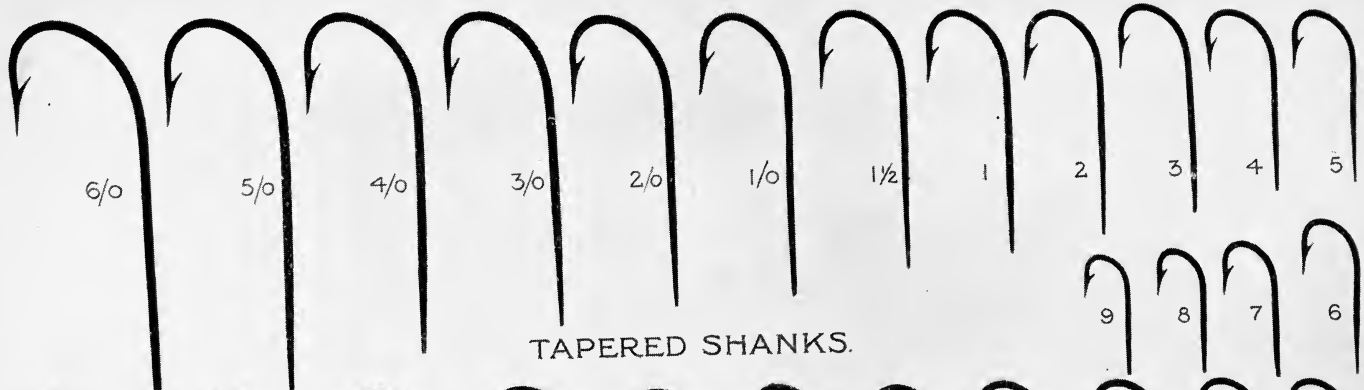
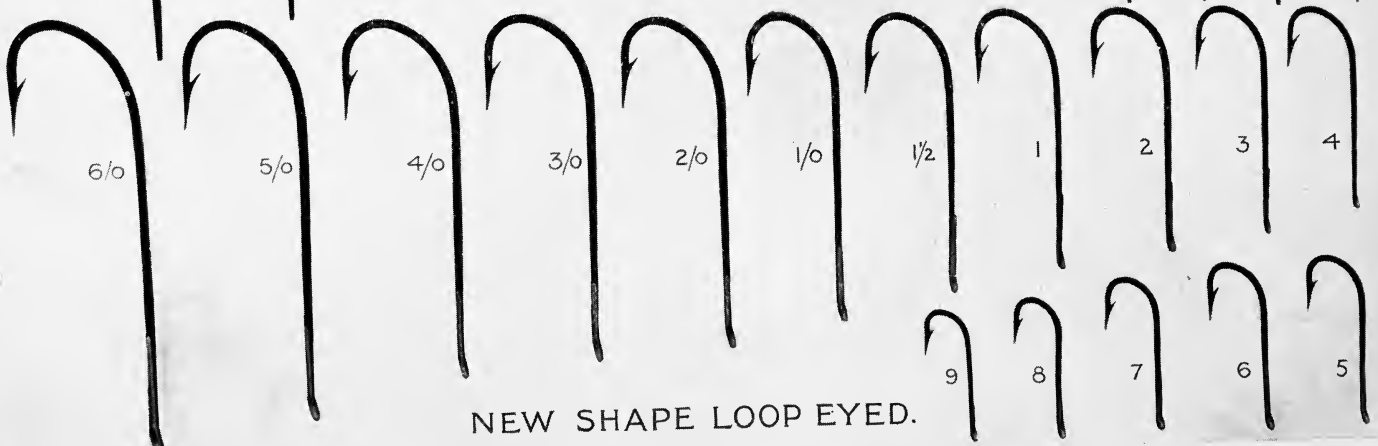


PLATE 18.—OLD AND NEW SALMON FLY HOOKS.

HARDY'S PATENT "OVAL" WIRE HOOKS.



TAPERED SHANKS.



NEW SHAPE LOOP EYED.

PLATE 19.

the perfect length. A round wire (Fig. 1) will spring much more than an oval one (Fig. 2), so that the "oval" enables us to form an ideal hook more correctly, as we have less calculation to make for this spring. In the oval wire hooks, all this has been determined by actual tests with a rod, both on the bony and fleshy parts of a fish's mouth, in order to get as perfect a proportion as possible. When fishing, the rod point is, say 1 to 2 feet from the surface of the water, and the fly 25 yards away, so that the pull is almost directly in line with the shank of the hook. If a direct line be carried from the rod's point to the end of the shank of the hook, and another to the point of it, they will only vary about half an inch; if, therefore, the point be parallel with the shank, the pull is almost directly on it, and this clearly shows that the point should be deflected a little.

The question of gut loops versus metal eyes, is by no means so important in salmon as it is in trout fly hooks. To the dry-fly fisher, the introduction of the metal eye, both up-turn and down-turn, has been a perfect godsend, but in a salmon fly the advantage is questionable. We are old-fashioned enough to prefer the twisted gut loop, which if of proper size and thickness, will outlast the fly. Personally, we have seldom seen this detail of a fly fail if properly constructed

and reasonably used. The tinsel will get cut, and come undone, so will the hackles and wing feathers by contact with the sharp teeth of a fish, but this would happen equally, with either a steel eye or a gut loop. What, then, is the advantage of the metal eye over the gut? It wears longer (that is, the eye not the fly). Therein is the sole claim to any advantage. On the other hand, the fly is not so neat at the head, and in the case of a turn-down eye particularly in large flies, the effect is not pleasing. To salmon fishers, who have given close thought and attention to the art of building up a fly, and who believe in the head being as small and fine as possible, this square turned-down metal eye is most objectionable, as without doubt it causes the fly to skirt and wobble. It is true that many men kill fish with them, but this does not prove that with better-arranged flies they would not have killed more. It would seem quite probable that they would. If a salmon fly is to have a metal eye, why in the name of common sense that eye should not, in form, approach as nearly as possible the usual gut eye, is a mystery.

Salmon flies can, however, be obtained dressed on oval wire hooks, as shown at Fig. 4, p. 88, both single and double, at the same price as if dressed on ordinary Limerick hooks. The slight turn up of the eye, which is made only suffi-

ciently large to admit two strands of salmon gut, is to permit the end of the gut to pass under the main strand in finishing the figure of eight knot,[1] and so allow it to come in direct line with the shank. These eyed hooks may be tied on in the same way as an ordinary gut-looped fly, and assume exactly the same form and position in fishing, so that anglers who prefer metal eyes to those made of gut may now indulge their fancy, without destroying the shape or movement of the fly in work.

The question, as to whether single or double-hooked flies are best, is difficult to solve, as, after all, our opinion can only be a hypothesis. We once lost a great fish in Norway when using a large double hook. On this occasion he evidently got his nose against a rock, and the free hook projecting, got caught; using it as a lever, he wrenched himself free of the other, which when recovered, was much bent. Of course, if both the hooks had been in his mouth, he could not have done this; but it is also probable that had a single hook been used, he would not have been hooked at all. Small and medium salmon flies, say Nos. 8 to 1, are better double, and this may be carried up to 3/0, if desired; but beyond that they get heavy, and are difficult to cast. The angle at which double hooks are placed to each

[1] See Plate 20.

other is important, sixty degrees being the best. If it be greater, the hook as viewed across, narrows too much in the bend, and is not so likely to hook a fish.

There seems no doubt that hooks are often blamed, when really the fault lies with the angler himself. Frequently one hears "Broken in a fish;" ten to one, it was nothing of the kind. Before the fish even saw the fly the hook had been broken—broken by catching a stone on the bank behind.

We remember once seeing a friend who had just commenced salmon fishing, bend and break up his hooks in a most remarkable manner. Lashing out a long line, he was striking the bank at every cast. He then showed the writer his hooks (some of which were bent almost into a circle with the violence of the blow), and complained of the quality.

To get an idea of the strength of a hook, stick a No. 3/0 into a piece of soft wood, and pull on it with the rod and about 20 yards of line. It will be found that you cannot pull hard enough (unless you straighten the rod, and pull directly from the line), to break or bend the hook, nor could it be done in the mouth of a fish, and yet one will still hear that unfair remark, "Broken in a fish."

Hooks are now so thoroughly well made and

tested, that an imperfect one can rarely pass. As explained in another part of this book, the hooks are tested by the hook-maker before they are finished and put up in packets. The foreman fly-tier then carefully tests every hook, as he gives out his work; the worker again before dressing, sticks them in a testing board, and gives them a good firm pull.[1]

Personally, we do not remember ever breaking a hook in a fish, but we do remember breaking on the rocks behind, as for instance, on one occasion, when making a very long cast to cover a rising fish. After a good many trials this was at length successfully accomplished, the fish rose and was hooked, but after a short struggle the hook came back broken. As this hook had previously killed within an hour or so, in the same pool, three fish of 24, 18, and 17 lbs., and so had been well tested, without doubt it was broken by catching a stone in trying to reach the last fish. The lesson is, "Be careful to examine your hook point, if you touch anything behind." It is difficult even for the most experienced, when casting a long line to keep it up.

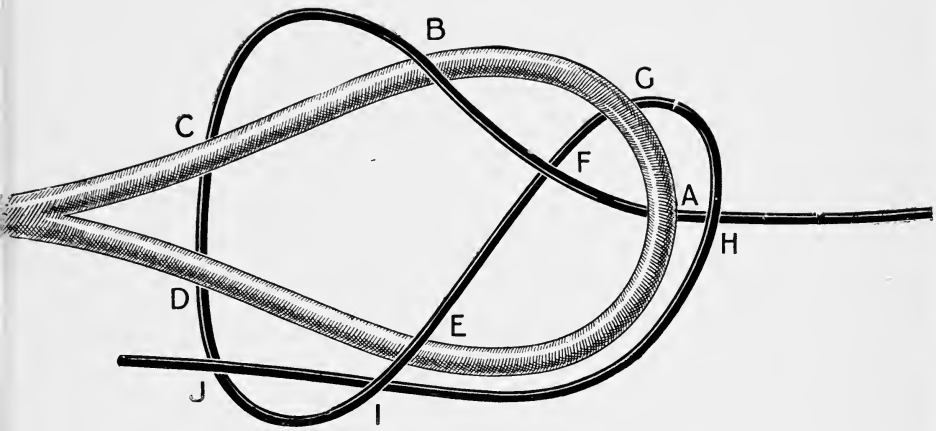
Always carry a file with you, and if the hook from touching a stone, should get dull in the point, push the file across a few times from the barb up towards the point, and sharpen it up again.

[1] This is the method employed by Messrs. Hardy Bros.

Of course hooks are frail things, and there is a point, at which they must either break or bend under severe stress. If they bend out of shape, it is argued that they are "too soft"; or if they snap, they are said to have been "too hard." But under a breaking strain one thing or the other must happen, and the meaning of it is, that the hook has been tested beyond what it may reasonably be expected to bear.

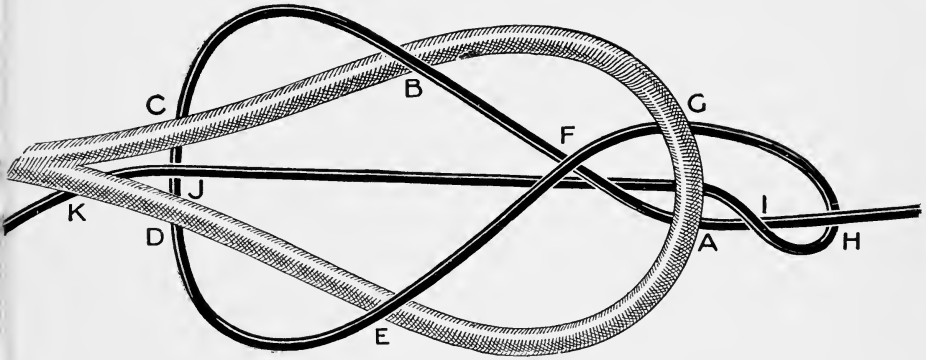
Every angler should be able to mend his own casts and to tie on his own flies. The ghillie will do this for you, but it is better not to leave so important a matter to the ghillie. There are many methods of tying on salmon flies and knotting gut together, and an illustration of one or two may be useful. These are given on opposite page.

To tie on a salmon fly the figure 8 is the best knot we know, and having always found it firm, safe, and neat, we cannot do better than recommend its constant use. Two methods are given, the first of which we always employ for flies with gut loops. The second is better, when using steel-eyed hooks of the improved type.



1st METHOD.

Pass the gut through the eye from the underside at A—over at B—round under at C and D—over at E—under at F and G—over at A H—through at I to J. Then pull tight, leaving an eighth-of-an-inch over at the end.

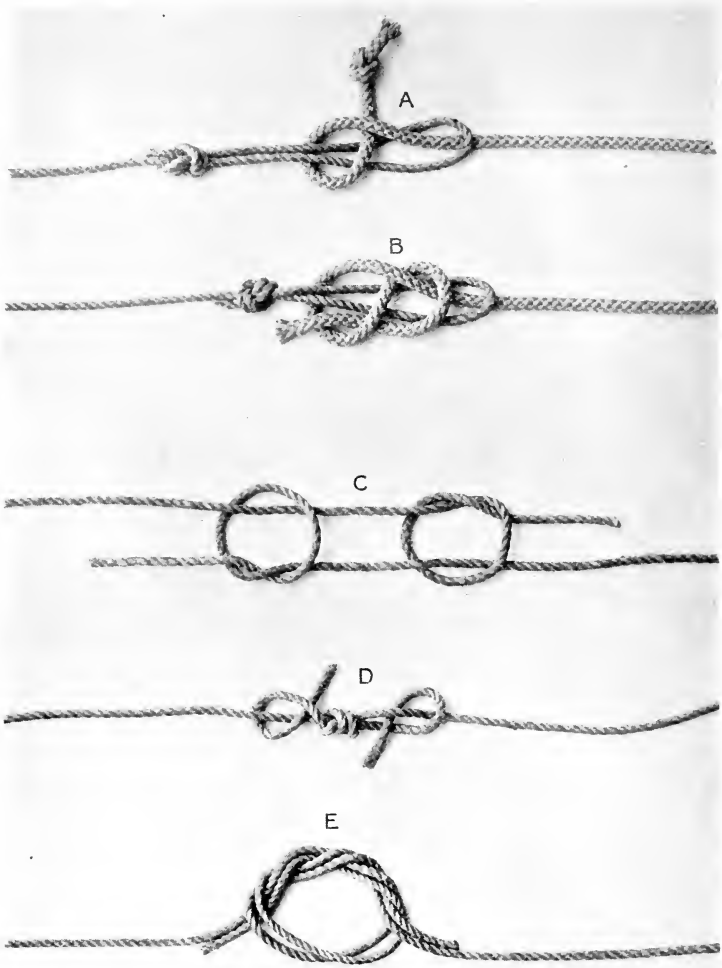


2nd METHOD.

Pass gut through eye from underneath at A—over B—round C and D—over at E and F—under G · under H over I. Now turn the fly up and pass end under at J to K and draw taut, leaving an eighth-of-an-inch at end.

20.—METHODS OF ATTACHING SALMON FLIES TO GUT.

PLATE 20.



19.—SIMPLE KNOTS.

FIG. A is a simple method of attaching a gut cast to the reel line. The end of the line is passed through the gut loop, round it, and then under itself.

FIG. B is another method which has this advantage, that the loose end points towards the fly. It is a further development of A—the reel line being carried over itself and under the first formed loop. It is really a figure of eight-knot and may be employed to tie on a salmon fly.

FIG. C, a simple method of attaching two pieces of gut by two single knots.

FIG. D shows the knots drawn tight together and the half hitch formed to fasten down the ends, which are then cut close off.

FIG. E, another simple method of attaching two pieces of gut. The ends are laid together and a single loop made, when the ends are passed through twice, pulled tight, and the loose ends cut off.

PLATE 21.

CHAPTER IX

SPINNING FOR SALMON

SPINNING for salmon with artificial baits cannot be considered so artistic a method as fly-casting, and yet when fairly considered, there is a vast similarity between the two. In either case it is a question of drawing a "lure" through the water, and whether it swims smoothly as in the case of the fly, or spins while swimming as in the case of the minnow, is of little consequence, as in effect both achieve the same object, with this difference; that the minnow will often prove effective on occasions when the fly will not, and *vice versa;* therefore we welcome this addition to the methods of angling for salmon.

The man who can afford to pass months on his river, and fish when he feels inclined, or only when the water suits perfectly for fly-casting, may elect to fish fly only, as the most pleasant and simplest form of angling, and he is probably right; but the man who, after travelling a long distance for a few days' fishing, finds the river in a condition utterly hopeless for fly-fishing, is

naturally grateful that some other method has been developed, enabling him to enjoy a form of angling which, however rightly it may take second rank to fly-casting, is an art requiring a great deal of practice, patience, and perseverance for its effective and perfect accomplishment.

The present methods of spinning for salmon, date back but a few years. One may now see casting-rods, reels, and lines specially suitable for the work, in use on rivers where twenty years ago, anything in the nature of spinning was done with the fly-rod in a very primitive way, entailing great labour and producing little result. This was improved upon by the introduction of more suitable rods of about 14 feet, which in their turn have given place to those of the present form and length.

The rod must be light and powerful, not exceeding 12 feet in length, as it must be borne in mind that it is held in the left hand after making the cast, to allow the free use of the right to attend to the reel and line. As in fly-casting, too stiff a rod is undesirable. It should have sufficient play in the butt, to cast the bait softly and with ease in the desired direction. These rods are made of greenheart, cane, or built cane with or without steel centre. The joints must be firmly secured, and the handle arranged with the reel seat sufficiently far from

the butt end, so that in winding there is no danger of catching any part of one's dress with the hands. Such a rod as that known as the "Murdoch" is eminently suitable. The first ring on the butt should be large, upright, and made

FIG. 1

of agate (see Fig. 1). The top-end ring is a most important item, and should also be of agate, so constructed that the line cannot catch round it and get foul. The ordinary top-rings as used on fly-rods are not suitable, and the best form is

FIG. 2

that shown in Fig. 2. This, as will be seen, is a sort of pipe-ring, with guard so placed that the line cannot foul it. The agate being very hard, prevents the wearing of gutters which are so fatal to the line.

Intermediate rings are sometimes made of porcelain of very large diameter, but this is not

advisable; as the larger the ring, the more liable it is to get damaged, and porcelain is very apt to chip. If the rings be large enough to allow the line to work quite freely, nothing is gained by increasing the size beyond that measure. For all practical purposes, the "Bridge" rings a little larger than those used on fly-rods are very good. Their shape permits the line to travel freely, while they are not liable to get broken off, or bent like an ordinary snake or upright ring. Some prefer standing agates as in Fig. 1. These are splendid rings, and a less number is generally fitted. An 11 ft. 6 in. "Murdoch" rod carries eleven intermediate rings, *i.e.* not counting the top or butt rings. In using agates, six only are employed. The smaller number is not due to their greater efficiency, but rather to the fact that they are more expensive and a little heavier.

In casting several methods are employed. One is to coil the line on the ground, and holding it between the fingers near the reel, with about 4 feet of line hanging from the rod's point, to swing it until the desired momentum is attained, and then cast in the desired direction, releasing the line at the same instant, and recovering it again by drawing in with the hand. This is called the "Thames" style, and it certainly is very easy when standing on clean boards, or in any place quite free from snags, conditions, however,

which do not often obtain at the riverside. This method cannot well be used while wading, although we have seen an Irish dodge of carrying a tray strapped to the waist for the purpose of coiling the line on, to keep it clear of the water or ground. Both methods, however, are apt to cause entanglement in casting, while if a fish be hooked, great trouble is often experienced before it can be brought into touch with the reel. Both methods are bad, and must be dismissed in favour of *casting direct from the reel*, and recovering the line by winding. The reel originally employed, and which is still in use by many, is the "Nottingham." As, however, the drum requires to be controlled by the fingers, it is very difficult to manipulate, and requires constant practice to prevent over running. A later form known as the "Silex," is constructed on the "centre-pin" principle, arranged so that casting is very easy to learn, and over-running, the *bête noir* of the spinner, entirely avoided if the reel is properly used.

The line should be of plaited silk, on the vacuum oil-dressed principle, and it should be thin. Too thick a line is quite unsuited for spinning, one as thick as a trout fly line in the centre being sufficient. It is of the utmost importance that it should be *soft, pliant, and quite free from stickiness.* A good test of this, is to hold the reel in the left hand and unwind with

the right, so that the line runs off and falls to the ground. If you notice in unwinding that it does not fall freely, but is carried even a part way round the barrel, it is not in perfect condition, and must be attended to. A good plan is to unwind and stretch it, then with a soft cloth lightly but briskly rub it over. After this, take a piece of paraffin candle and rub it over. Now go over it with the cloth briskly once, or even twice, and unless it is very bad this will set it right. In damp, hot climates, oil-dressed lines will often become sticky and unusable.[1] For such climates, undressed lines are to be preferred, and they should be treated with paraffin or sterine in the manner above described before use. Even in this climate, such attention is not wasted. There are many little points in the treatment of one's gear which well repay a little trouble, and this applies to spinning more than to any other branch of angling.

The gut-trace is somewhat important. It should be $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards long, and have at least three swivels, with an arrangement at the end to facilitate changing the baits. Messrs. Hardy's "Punjab" wire traces are much used. These are fine yet enormously strong, and may be procured fitted with "Antikink" leads suitably arranged to pre-

[1] Since this was written a new dressed line called the "Indian" has been introduced, which seems to have solved this difficulty.

vent twisting. This twisting is very destructive to lines, and is caused either by defective swivels, or the fans of the spinner being too squarely set when fishing in strong water.

Heavy baits put a severe strain on the trace, and often prevent the swivels acting. As an object lesson, hold a trace by either end, and put a fair strain on it, when it will be noticed that the swivels require considerable force to cause them to work. It is always advisable before commencing to spin, to cast the bait into the stream, and draw it so that its action can be seen. If from any cause it does not spin brilliantly, correct it, either by altering the flanges if it is a phantom, or the set of the body and position of the hooks, if a wobbler.

The artificial baits in use are of various designs in shape and colour; and almost every season the ingenuity of tackle-makers adds something new to the list. The "Phantom" and "Devon" are the two best and most largely used.

The illustration (Fig. 1) shows the ordinary "Phantom," which is better when weighted. A little difference of opinion exists, as to whether the lead should be in the bait or on the trace. The general consensus of opinion, however, is in favour of at least a portion being in the bait, as it enables the cast to be performed more easily, and with greater precision. The weight should be the

maximum which can be used with safety in a moderate stream of 4 feet deep, so that additional leads may be added (about 18 inches from the bait), when desired.

The newest form of "Phantom" — Messrs. Hardy's patent "Ideal" (see Fig. 2)—has a lead in the centre of the body, surrounded by cork. The idea is, that the lead enables a cast to be easily and correctly made, while the cork by its buoyancy prevents too rapid sinking, and allows time to tighten the line before the bait can sink, and get caught on the rocks. The utility of this arrangement is fully established, as these baits are now used in preference to the ordinary "Phantom."

For clear water, the new Quill Devon (see Plate 25) is calculated to be very effective, as it has a most natural appearance in the water, due to the peculiar manner of making the fins, which are open in the centre, and when revolving look very natural.

The illustration, Fig. 3, shows the "Pioneer" Devon minnow. The arrangement of the two large single hooks, instead of the flying triangles, is a decided improvement, and has been most successful.

The latest form of metal "Devon" is the "Forward Rectangular," as illustrated (see Plate 25), and seems an improvement. The fins being set

FIG. 1

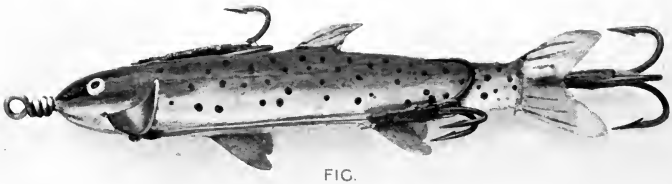


FIG. 2

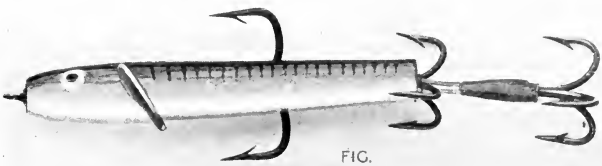


FIG. 3

PLATE 22.—1, ORDINARY PHANTOM; 2, HARDY'S IDEAL PHANTOM; 3, PIONEER DEVON.

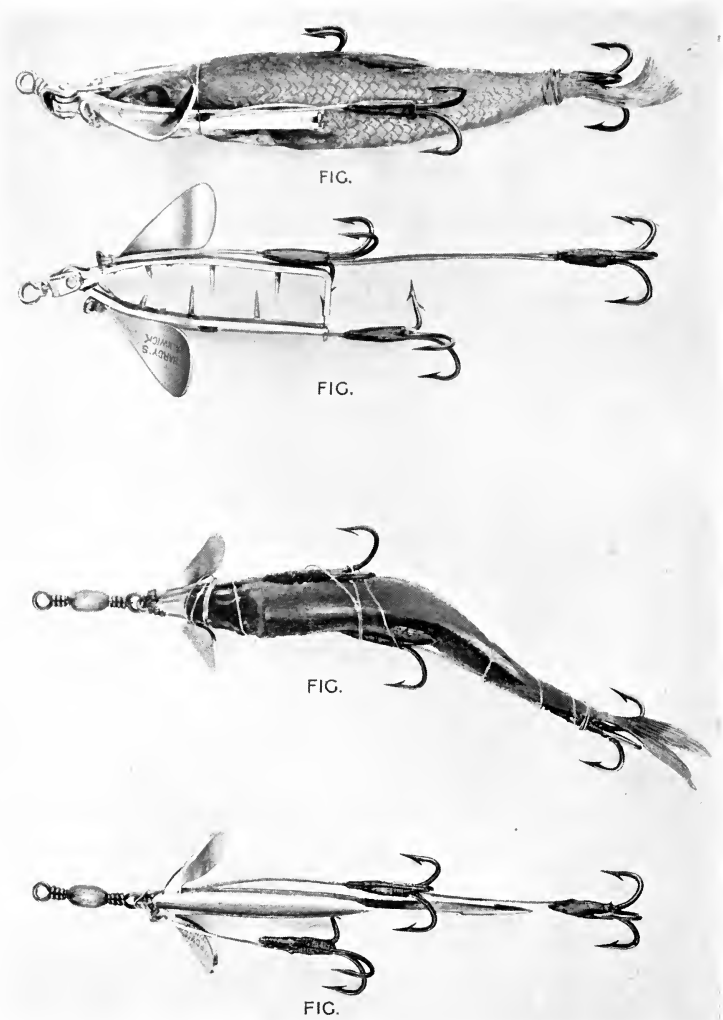


PLATE 23.—4, 5, CROCODILE TACKLE; 6, 7, H. 13 DEE SPINNER.

the reverse way, catch the water at their broadest part, and permit of less sizes being employed, while increasing the brilliance of the spin. In the new position, they leave the top hooks more free, which is a distinct advantage. The rectangular shape of the body admits a variety of effects in painting, of which full advantage has been taken.

Devices for carrying and spinning natural baits are of great variety, and we only propose to mention those we have found most effective. They are the "Dee" spinner (Figs. 7 and 8, Plate 24), the "Wobbler" (Figs. 9 and 10, Plate 24), Hardy's "Crocodile" (Figs. 4 and 5, Plate 23), the "H.B. Dee" (Figs. 6 and 7, Plate 23), and last but not least, the new "Sand-eel Wobbler" (Plate 25). The three former are well known to most anglers, while the two latter are somewhat new.

To bait the Dee tackle, the lead is removed from the flight, the loop-end of which is, with the aid of a baiting-needle, put into and through the bait from the vent. The loop is then passed through the lead, which is carefully inserted into the mouth, and worked down into position as shown in illustration. A piece of fine soft copper wire is then fastened at the head, and passed several times round the nose to make this quite secure, then wound down the body firmly, to support the belly and tie down the hooks.

This mount does not produce a brilliant spin,

but rather a slow motion. It is, however, attractive, and has proved a most useful and taking spinner, its only defect being that it is deficient in hooking. There being only the two trebles at the lower end of the bait, if a salmon takes it across the shoulder (as he often does), there is a great chance of his not being hooked, and we have seen this frequently occur.

The "Wobbler" is easily baited, the spear being simply pushed into the body, and bent to the required angle to give the desired amount of spin. The spikes on the hooks are then pushed in, and tied down as shown in the illustration.

The "Crocodile" spinner, both leaded and unleaded, is a very simple and effective arrangement. The illustrations on Plate 23 show the unleaded form, baited and unbaited. In baiting, the tackle is opened, and the bait laid with its head against the joint. The arms are then closed, by pushing the leg at right angles through it, and bringing down the other, when the clips at the ends engage and make all secure. The hooks are then placed in position, and the spikes pushed into the bait, where they can be secured if necessary by a single turn of wire, but in the upper hooks this is not really necessary. The end triangle should, however, be lashed to the root of the tail. In baiting the leaded "Crocodile," the spike is first thrust well into the mouth, so

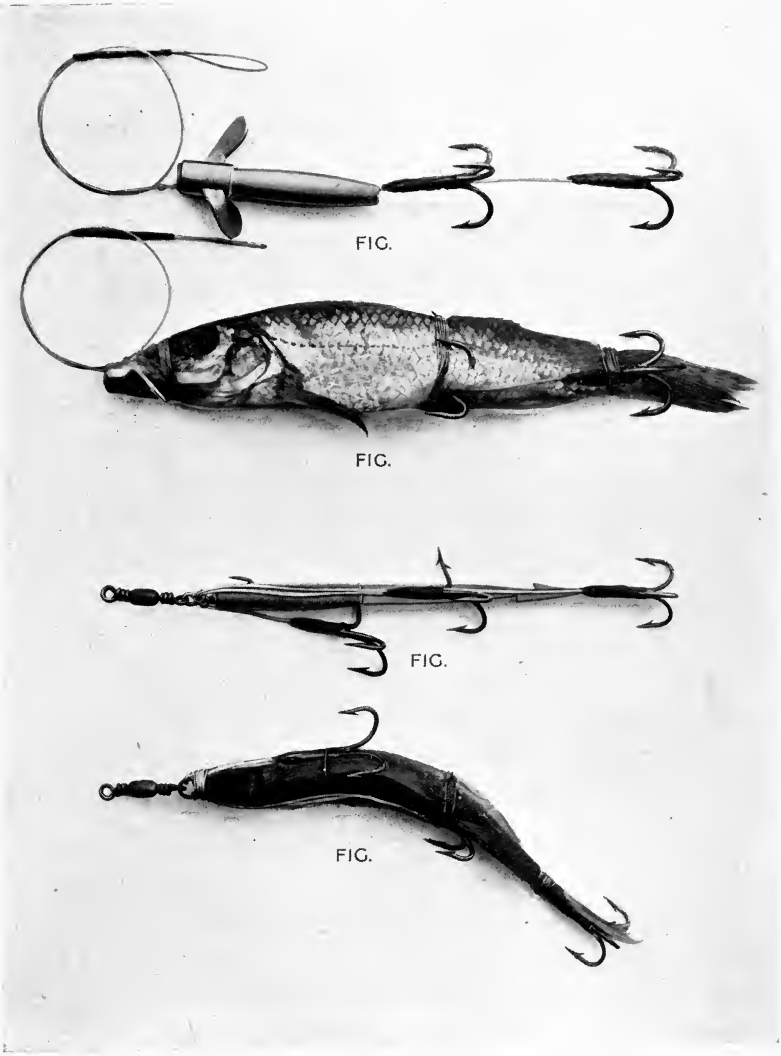
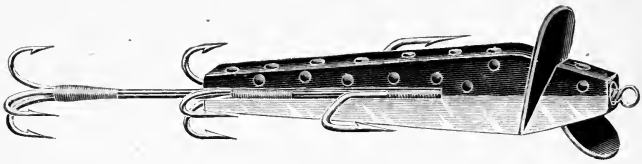


PLATE 24.—NATURAL BAIT SPINNERS.



FORWARD RECTANGULAR DEVON.

"HOLLOW FIN" DEVON.

SANDEEL WOBBLER.

PLATE 25.—ARTIFICIAL BAITS AND SANDEEL SPINNER.

that the spiked end gets a good hold in the centre of the flesh behind the belly, while the arm which passes through a slot in the lead supports it in the centre.

This tackle, which is almost in universal use, produces a brilliant spin, which may be increased or decreased, by bending the fans more or less acutely as desired. The triangles at the shoulder give it an advantage in hooking, and a fish is seldom missed with it.

The "H.B. Dee" (Figs. 6 and 7, Plate 23) is baited by pushing in the lead as in the "Wobbler." It requires to be bound at the head, and down the body in the same way as the "Dee." The advantages of the tackle are, that it can be made either to give a straight spin, or by bending the leaded brass spear, to give a sort of combined spin and wobble.

The latest addition is the Sand-eel Wobbler.[1] Sand-eels as bait are fast coming into general use, and this tackle has been designed to suit them. To bait it, the sand-eel is cut just a little longer than the tackle, by removing the head portion. With a knife or a pair of scissors, remove about quarter of an inch of backbone and flesh, and split the skin. Then run the

[1] This tackle is worthy of note, in view of the difficulty in procuring minnows from March 15 to June 15, during which dates they may not be sold in England. If sand-eels can be procured, they form an excellent substitute.

leaded spike carefully into the body, and set it to a nice curve. With a piece of fine silver wire, tie down and form the head over the spike, at the same time tie in the gut, and push spike on first set of trebles home, then secure it with one or two turns of wire and fasten off. Take a turn round each of the other trebles, tying neatly off, and all is ready.

The range of bait-carriers here given, embracing as they do, the fast spin as in the "Crocodile," the slow spin as in the "Dee," the spin and wobble as in the "H.B. Dee," or the wobble pure and simple, as with the "Wobbler," admits all shades of opinion being accommodated, and the vexed question of spin, wobble, or a combination, is left to the individual taste of the angler.

It is our impression, that a salmon will rarely follow a bait which is travelling very fast, nor will he take one which has not sufficient movement to be attractive and disguise the hooks. We once saw an angler kill four salmon on a battered old gudgeon, which had seen service the previous day. After landing the first fish, this bait was accidentally trodden upon, and yet after being mended up, it killed three more fish. At the finish, there was really more wire than gudgeon. Such a bait would not have been used, but on this occasion it happened that

the ghillie had forgotten the bait-bottle, and it was the only one available. Its deadliness, however, lay in the fact that it was presented by an angler who knew every stone in the river.

Casting out the bait a long distance, while desirable on particular occasions, is by no means a necessity. A moderate length of line, which barely covers the lie of the fish is sufficient, but the "crux" of the whole thing, *lies in the manner of the spinning*. The pace at which the bait travels across the current, and the depth to which it is allowed to sink, are all important.

The most deadly method, is to cast almost at right angles to the stream, and without winding in, but simply keeping the line taut, allow the bait to come as slowly round as it will, without catching the bottom. A little movement may be given to it, by tugging the line with the right hand (see Plate 30), pulling back about 6 inches, and then letting it go again, or moving the top of the rod smartly as if thrashing the water. We have often watched a bait so treated, for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of this tugging or wobbling of the rod, and it appears to have but little. It is questionable whether the rod held quite still, until the bait has completed its circuit, is not equally good. We have worked the bait both ways, and both have proved

effective, but we must confess to a weakness for the tugging. At any rate, it serves to keep one employed.

Having, in a rambling way, briefly described the rod, reel, and tackle for spinning, we must now try to give some definite instructions as to how to use them.

In the first place, it is necessary to be able to cast either from the right or left side, to command a river from both banks. In casting from the left bank, the right hand should grasp the rod above the reel, with the left below, and in such a position that the forefinger commands the lever of the automatic pressure brake (J) shown in diagram (Plate 26). As the reel is here the most important factor, it is necessary to give more clearly a description of its working parts. The problem of a perfect casting reel, is one of the most difficult ever set before a manufacturer. The conditions to be fulfilled are, that the drum must revolve freely as the line is paid off in making the cast. It must be under automatic control, and require no finger manipulation to cause it to stop when the bait has reached its destination. The "Silex" reel fulfils these conditions, as it is fitted with a self-acting brake which can be regulated to the greatest nicety.

A point of great importance is *the little screw*

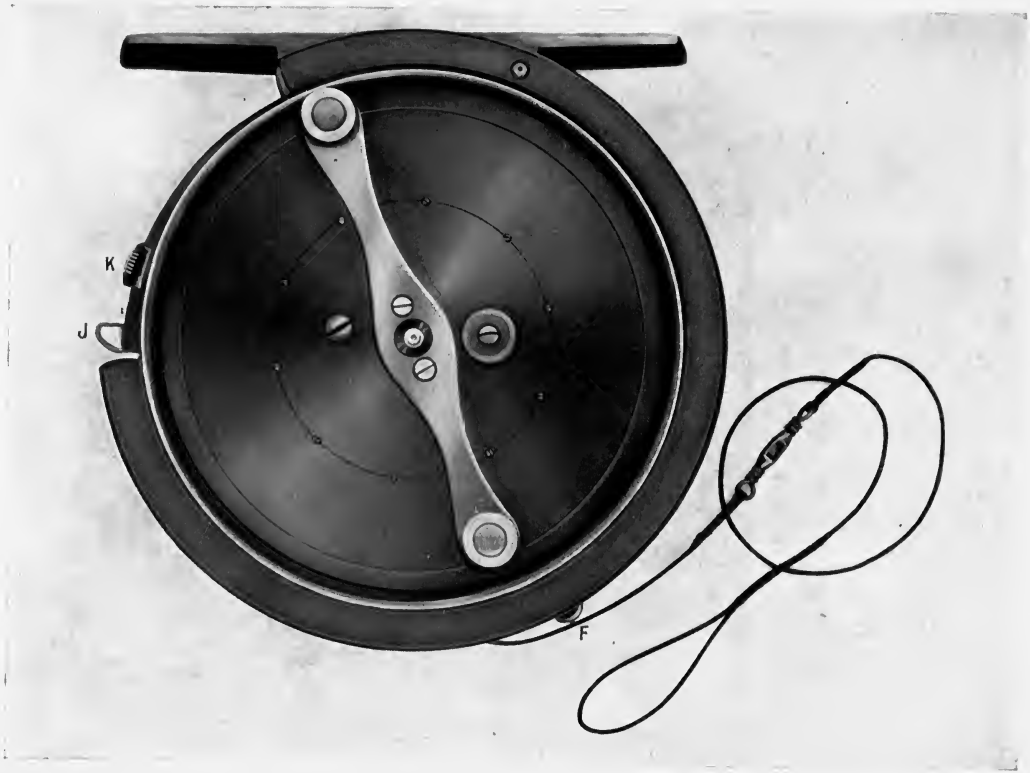
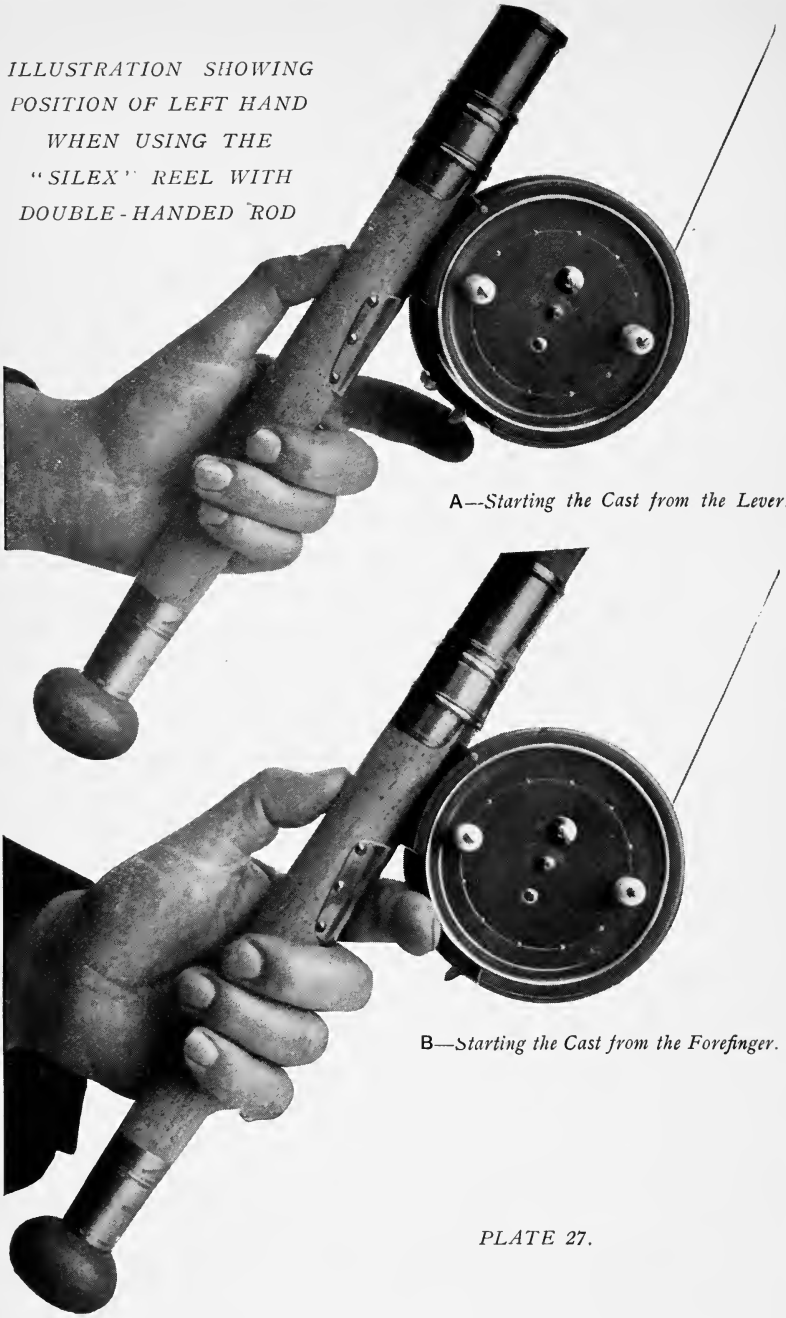


PLATE 26.—THE "SILEX" REEL.

ILLUSTRATION SHOWING POSITION OF LEFT HAND WHEN USING THE "SILEX" REEL WITH DOUBLE-HANDED ROD



A—*Starting the Cast from the Lever.*

B—*Starting the Cast from the Forefinger.*

PLATE 27.

(*k*)[1] at the side (see Plate 26). In the head of this there is a slot, so that it can be turned with a coin. When the bait is mounted, and all is ready for work, this screw is used to regulate the pressure of the brake on the spool, according to the weight of the bait used, which may be estimated by the bait (when the rod is held up), just moving the spool slightly, so that when the cast has been made, and the bait ceases to draw line, the revolution of the reel stops at the same instant. If it does not, slack line or over-running may ensue.

To make a cast, the line must be reeled up, until not more than 1½ yards hangs from the rod's point. The position is shown in Plate 28. The body must be turned slightly round, so that the bait when behind can be seen, then with a curved sweep upwards it should be lifted into the air and cast where desired, the rod pointing in the same direction.

This cast should be made by a rather slow swing, but it must be underhand. There must be no mistake about this *underhand.* No other method should be attempted until it has been thoroughly mastered. The only other cast which can be made is the horizontal. The automatic pressure brake should be drawn back with the

[1] In regulating this screw, bear in mind that one-64th turn, makes a considerable difference to the pressure.

forefinger of the left hand for an instant, as the cast is started. Illustration A, Plate 27, shows the position of finger on the lever in starting a cast. The finger, however, must release the lever before the bait has travelled more than half the intended distance. If this is not done smartly, don't be surprised if you get into a tangle through over-running. The easy way in which this reel will sling out a bait long distances, without the slightest trouble (if intelligently used), must be the excuse for being so emphatic in these instructions. Remember, no great force is required. The illustrations, Plate 29, clearly show the movement of the body from the commencement to the finish of the cast.

Another method of using the "Silex" reel is to regulate the screw *k*, until the bait pulls the reel rather freely round. In casting, the forefinger of the left hand is held against the rim, as in Fig. B, Plate 27, and released as the cast is made. If too much force has been used in making the cast, the forefinger may be pressed against the rim at the finish, but if the reel has been properly regulated, and the cast *quietly* made, this will not be necessary.

Another method is, to regulate the pressure by screw *k*, and to cast without touching the reel. With baits over an ounce this is a good plan.

After the cast has been made, the right hand is

PLATE 28.—READY.

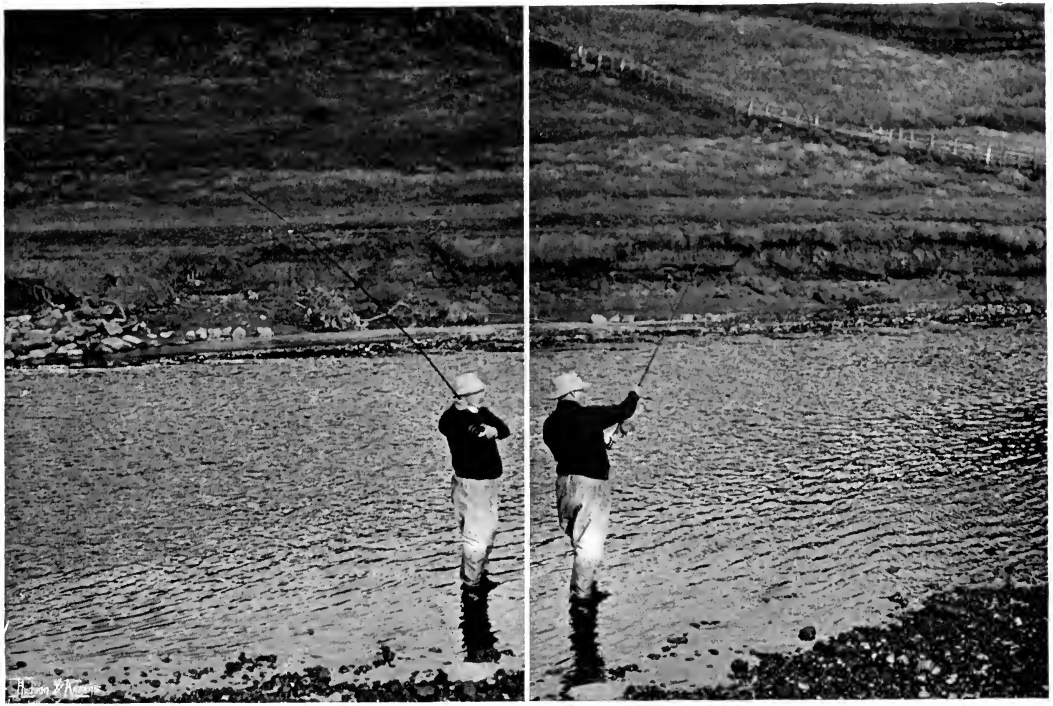


PLATE 29.—MAKING THE CAST.

in position to work the line and manipulate the reel, in winding and throwing on the check should a fish be hooked. In casting from the right bank, the left hand should be the forward or casting hand.

In winding the line back on to the reel, it should not be gripped between the fingers, but merely guided, so that it may run level on to the drum.

In making a cast, the proper place for the bait to fall is about twenty degrees, measured from a line drawn at right angles across the stream.

To work a pool properly, it is necessary to know the depth and formation of the bottom (as far as possible), to enable the correct speed to be given to keep clear of rocks, &c. In any case, it is best to spin rather slowly than fast, even at the risk of getting hitched up on the bottom. If the water varies much in depth, it is advisable to alter the weight on the trace by adding a little where it is deep. There are several kinds of leads, such as the "Simplex," "Antikink," &c., which are easily attached or removed, and a few of these carried in the pocket, are handy when wanted.

In striking a fish, much will depend on the distance he is from you, but, as a rule, they hook themselves, and it only remains to keep in mind

that stout triangle hooks, at say 20 yards distance, require a fairly good pull to get them home.

In spinning shallow water, there is always a chance of catching the rocks or bottom, particularly if in casting your bait falls at right angles to you, in which case the stream bags the line, and carries the bait quickly down. Should the bait pitch too far back, it is better to snatch the line, and draw it back with the hand; then reel up and make a fresh cast.

In case of "touching" as the bait sweeps round, feel it gently with the hand, and if it is not a fish, shake the rod point a little, when it will generally clear. Should it be fast, however, get below as far as you can and pull. If this does not succeed, make a ring round the line with a hazel or other twig, and throw it out beyond where you think the bait is caught. When this has drifted down stream below where it is fast, snatch vigorously.

Spinning may be practised in almost all places where fish are known to lie, and in almost any height of water, provided the size of the bait is altered to suit the varying circumstances. A moderately high water is most suitable; spring and autumn, the most killing times. In late spring and early summer the baits should be small, as salmon do not take large baits well except in the early spring when the temperature is low.

PLATE 30.—FISHING OUT THE CAST.

PLATE 31—A LEFT-HANDED LOOP CAST.

It is a common fallacy, that salmon cannot be killed in a rising river, say after it has risen 6 inches and fish are running. At this time, it is always worth while to put up a good-sized gudgeon, and fish it in the eddies, at the head of the pools where the fish rest before taking the stream.

CHAPTER IX

PRAWNING AND WORM FISHING

THE prawn undoubtedly forms part of the natural food of the salmon, and is a diet for which they show a decided preference, if we may judge by the free manner in which they will often take it when it is presented. Of all deadly baits which may be used for salmon, the prawn has the precedence. They will take it in all states of the water, whether high or low, dark or clear; and in summer, when the water is very low and clear, it is often the only bait which can be successfully used.

Prawns are preserved in the following manner. Boil them in strong salt and water, to which has been added a little saltpetre to give brilliancy of colour. When they turn red, they are sufficiently cooked. They should then be dried, and placed in a glass jar with glycerine. They may also be preserved in their natural colour, simply by salting and packing closely. Why we should make them red, when in their natural state they are not so, is a question difficult to answer, and it may be that they are better simply salted.

In any case, many prefer them preserved in this manner, as they are more tough.

Prawns have a strong smell, and this to a large extent is their attraction to the fish. If a prawn is let down into a pool among salmon, it generally causes them to move, when they will often rush about in a very wild manner, even though they will not take it. Salmon take a prawn in a variety of moods, sometimes savagely, and at others quite gently, as though they feared to hurt it.

The same rod, reel, line and trace as described for spinning, are suitable. The trace must be leaded to suit the current and depth of the pool, and altered as circumstances seem to require.

In moderately full water, or whenever possible, it is better to use a tackle well armed with trebles. The illustrations show two, which are good for general use. In very fine water, it is sometimes necessary to use a single treble, passing the gut through the prawn from the head to the tail with a baiting needle, and drawing the hook close up among the feelers. This is the method generally used for shrimp.[1]

The prawn may be fished in a variety of ways, but the most general is that explained in spinning (p. 107), *i.e.* by casting out at an angle across

[1] We may remark here, that in low water salmon will often take a shrimp when they refuse a prawn.

stream, and allowing the bait to work down and across. In doing this, however, it is advisable if the current be at all strong, to pay off a little line, in order to keep the bait well down, and so allow it to work more slowly round. A prawn should never be hurried in this kind of fishing. The more gently you can work it the better.

A method we first saw employed in a very deep pool in Norway, and which accounted for fish of 35 lbs. and upwards, was to stand on a rock overhanging the pool, and fish with a small lead on the belly of the prawn, and a large one about 3 feet from it. The bait was cast well up into the run, and allowed to travel down as deep as possible, slowly moving it about 6 inches at a time, with a sink and draw motion. Since that time we have often employed the same method successfully in deep pools. A plan which is now coming a little into use, is to place a fairly large float on the line, with the trace sufficiently weighted to hang plumb, and allow it to float down the pool, paying off line in the manner called by Thames fishermen "trotting."

In very fine water, the prawn may be used on a large single hook, passed in under the tail and worked out under the throat. The trace should be leaded lightly, about 15 inches from the bait. Then wading up stream, it should be cast, from a few yards of slack line

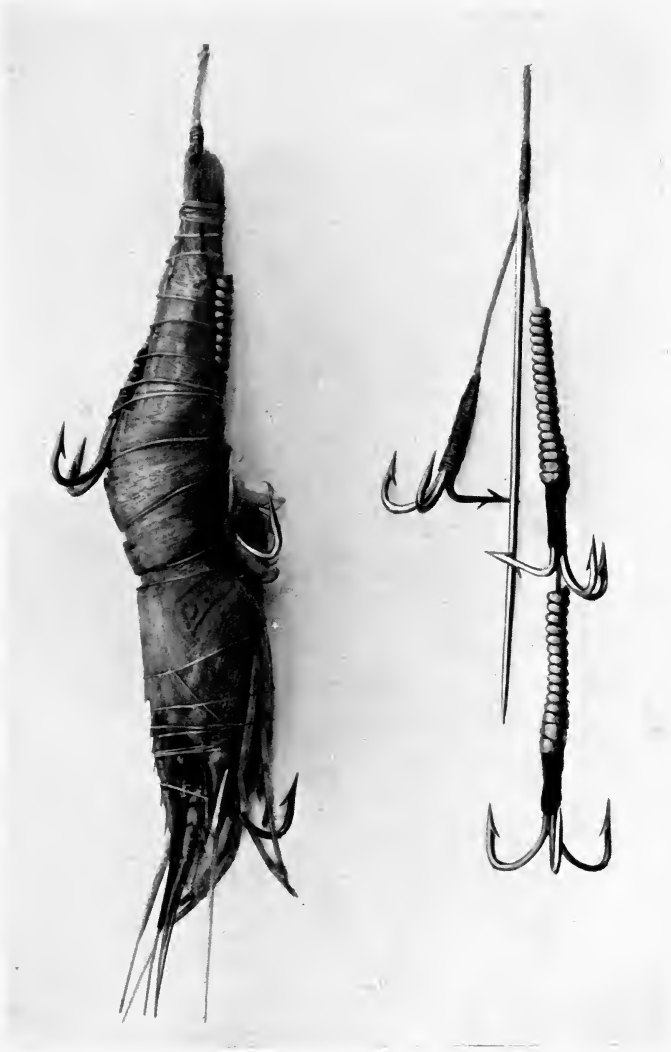


PLATE 32.— LEADED PRAWN TACKLE.

PLATE 33.—"97" PRAWN TACKLE.

held in the left hand, rather over the stream into the quieter water, and allowed to work down in the same manner as the "tumbling minnow" in trout-fishing.

There is no end to the methods which may be employed, and all or any may be resorted to, as occasion seems to warrant. The advantage of the last-mentioned, however, lies in the fact that in low water the fish are not disturbed until they have seen the bait.

In a pool with a deep current running between rocks which can be commanded from above, it is a good plan, to let the prawn down into the stream, and pay off line (about a foot at a time) slowly, at the same time working the rod in a sink and draw method.

It is often a puzzle to know how so large a fish as a salmon can nip a piece out of the back of a prawn, between three sets of triangles (as clean as if done with a knife), when it is travelling across stream, and not get hooked; but the prawner will find this occur again and again, without having a chance to strike; he only feels a slight pluck, and the damage is done.

To bait a prawn tackle neatly, requires some time and care, and therefore it is advisable to bait three or four before going out fishing. These should be wrapped in waxed paper, and packed in a suitable box, which will also carry

a few extra prawns. This method is better than carrying them in a clumsy bottle. Should they not be used, they can be returned to the bottle again. The mounted tackles will remain sweet for some days.

Plate 33 shows what is called the "97 prawn tackle," baited and unbaited. To bait this tackle, the needle is inserted under the tail, and brought out under the head; the little loop on the end triangle is then passed over the point of the needle, the spiked hooks pushed in as shown, and all made fast with fine soft copper wire. This tackle is much used, and very certain in hooking.

Plate 32 shows another form *leaded*. The manner of baiting is to push the needle in under the tail, and arrange the hooks as shown, care being taken to hide the lead as much as possible, and tie down with wire. The lead keeps the bait on an even keel, and in fine water is sufficient to sink it.

WORM FISHING

This is the last resort of the salmon fisher, and only under exceptional circumstances can it be justified, such as a sluggish river where fly-fishing is useless; or when fishing some distant river, with nothing else to employ one's time.

The general mode of baiting is to have a large salmon hook, 4/0 to 6/0, tied with some short stiff bristles on the back of it. Large worms are procured, and one is put on by inserting the hook about an inch from the head, and threaded so as to leave about 1½ inches of tail. This is pushed up the gut, then follows another in the same manner; lastly, one is put on to cover the hook, and the others are drawn down to it. This leaves six ends wriggling, and is very attractive.

Another method is to have a two-hook tackle, one above the other, size about 2/0, and on this to put two large worms, by passing the top hook through below the head, and the bottom one towards the tail.

Lead in some form must be used on the trace, about 18 inches from the bait. The method of fishing is to draw off from the reel, say 3 to 5 yards of slack line, and cast into the edge of the stream well above where you are standing, and allow the bait to travel down below, when it should be lifted and recast. If anything is felt to stop the bait, gently tighten the line, and if it does not move, give it a little shake to free it. If, however, it should prove to be a fish, which you will know by the movement, give him a few seconds before striking.

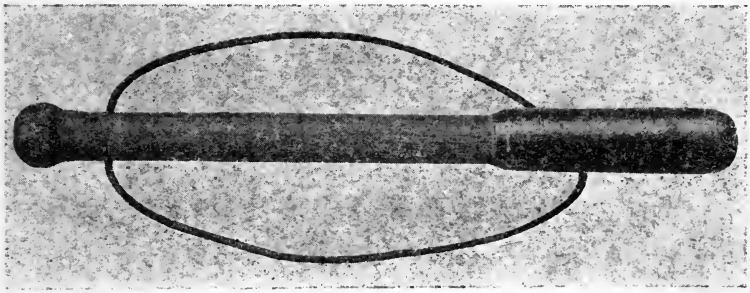
CHAPTER X

WADING — THE "PRIEST" — SILKWORM GUT — GUT CASTS — CARE OF RODS AND REELS — ODDS AND ENDS

A WORD of caution as to wading may not be amiss. In a stream never wade above the fork. Observe the surroundings carefully, and if the pool is unknown to you, feel cautiously with your feet as you go on. Shuffle rather than step. Do not go far down a stream where, in order to get out again, it is necessary to wade back to the point at which you entered; and for this reason, that while it is easy to go with the current, it is more difficult to force your way against it. If by any chance you find the stream too strong to wade against, turn sideways to it, press your feet hard down, and move a few inches at a time until the danger is passed. In quiet, deep-running pools, you may wade until your elbows touch the water. An excellent wading staff and gaff is made, which can be carried in the left hand until any desired position is reached, and, being heavily shod with iron, can be passed behind the left leg, and will remain there held by the

shoulder strap until wanted to move again. Such a staff is invaluable to elderly men, or indeed to any one who has rough wading to do, as it practically acts as a third leg and gives great confidence.

Where the bottom is covered with slippery stones, it is well to have some good sharp nails in the soles of the brogues. Comparatively light shoe brogues are pleasant for easy wading, but for streams with rough bottoms good stout leather boots, which give strong support to the ankles, are much to be preferred.



THE "PRIEST."

A most useful article, 9 inches long, and weighing 6½ ounces. It has a long brass head, heavy enough to dispatch any salmon or pike. It is easily carried in the bag, and does its work in a neater fashion than the stone which ghillies employ, and with which they generally smash the fly as well as the fish.

SILK-WORM GUT AND CASTS

As no part of the angler's outfit is more important than the gut casts and traces which he must use, a few words on the subject may

be of interest. Murcia in Spain provides the greater part of the gut, while a fair quantity is produced in Italy. In the interior of the silk-worm there are two sacs, each about one inch in length, containing a liquid secretion, which, when the worm spins his cocoon, becomes silk. In making gut, however, it is necessary to stop his career, at a point when he is ready to spin. This is done by steeping him in a pickle, which somewhat hardens and solidifies the secretion. The worm is then ready for further operation, when the worker breaking it open, picks out the sacs, and taking them by either end, draws them out to their full extent, and exposes them in the sun to dry. All this is done by the peasants, who cultivate the worms in their homes.

This is the first stage, and is called "raw gut." It is then sold to the manufacturers at so much per pound. At this stage there is a glutinous skin on it, which is removed by boiling in soap and water. It is then bleached and finished by clarification, and polished with special appliances. After being carefully sorted and sized, the strands are put into bundles of a hundred each, ready for export.

Gut being one of the strongest and most transparent substances known, lends itself to angling purposes as no other material does. It

is readily stained, and when made a pale smoke colour, is almost invisible in water.

There is one crop in each year, which in Spain begins early in June, and usually ends in August. The Italian crop is about a month later.

The great difficulty in recent years has been the small quantity of really thick salmon-gut which is produced: year after year, there seems no increase, while the demand steadily grows, and consequently the price.

Salmon gut is classified by the Spaniards thus —"Hebra," "Imperial," "Marana"; "Hebra" being the thickest averages from 20 to 22 thousands of an inch; "Imperial," 18½ to 19 thousands; "Marana," 16½ to 17½ thousands. Nothing less than this can be called salmon gut. In making casts, the thicknesses are classified thus —D.T.M. 0/5, 1/5, 2/5, 3/5, 4/5. Hebra produces strands of 0/5 to 3/5; Imperial, 2/5 to 4/5; and Marana, 3/5 to 5/5. A few strands of extra thick, called "Crown" gut, are produced, but these are seldom procurable.

In sorting out qualities, they are graded thus—"Selecto," "Superior," "Estriada"—the "Selecto," in the ordinary classes, being twice the price of the "Estriada"; and in the thick, ten times. When making into casts, &c., the Selecto is sorted again into three qualities, A, B,

and C, the A being perfect and suitable for best work, while the best of B will make a few traces and common casts. C, is generally sold as third quality for export trade, or used for manufacturing sea tackle. The total quantity produced per annum in Spain, runs roughly to about eighty millions.

Casts of single gut are generally made 1½, 2, and 3 yards long, and in all thicknesses from 0/5 to 5/5. Some time ago a very general form was made 3 yards long, 1½ yards of which was treble twisted, the remainder being single. This was eventually considered too short, and a 3-yard treble twisted cast was introduced, with 2 yards of single looped to the end of it. Then came another form, 2½ yards plaited. This is a good cast, and very useful.

The latest development is the "DUNCALFE NORSK" casts. These are made 2½ yards long, treble and double; also 4 feet treble, with 3 feet 6 inches double. Both forms are in three thicknesses, and have loops at the ends. While the heavier sizes are peculiarly suitable for Norwegian rivers, the finer are suitable for British; in the latter case, however, they are intended to be used with 1½ to 3 yards of single gut attached.

The peculiar feature, in these casts, is the manner in which they are twisted and tied

together, every knot being made *around all the strands*, forming the cast. This improvement was the outcome of experiments made by twisting together three single casts for heavy work. It was found, that being held together by the twisting only, these were weak, and when stress was applied, the shortest strand gave way first, and like "the bundle of sticks," they were broken in detail. With the "Duncalfe Norsk" casts this cannot occur, as at every knot all the strands are tied together, thereby creating a unity which means strength. In using these for heavy work, the end loop permits a 6/0 or 7/0 fly to be attached, by passing it through the eye and over the fly.

CARE OF RODS, REELS, LINES, &c.

In order that continuous satisfaction may be secured, it is necessary that all rods and tackle should be carefully attended to after use. Unless one has a man who can be trusted to do this, it is better to do it oneself. After a long and tiring day, with probably little sport, one is apt to be less enthusiastic, and to neglect to give the necessary attention; and this is the first mistake. Rods and reels should be as carefully attended to as guns. On coming in, the rod should be carefully wiped over with a soft cloth, and put in

a moderately warm place, so that all moisture may be dried off before it is put into its cover—*i.e.* if it is to be put away for some days. If it is intended to be used again the next day, putting it in its cover is unnecessary. The brass joints should be kept particularly clean, and frequently rubbed with a little clean suet or preparation sold for the purpose. In putting the rod together or taking apart, *the brass parts only* should be gripped. More rods are destroyed by the careless gripping, and forcible twisting of the cane or wood, than by any amount of hard work. If a joint from neglect gets fast, a match should be lighted, and held under the female ferrule until it is warm, when it will generally come apart. Rods should not be put up, and left in a rack or long wooden case in the open (as these places are generally damp), but should be taken apart after fishing, and attended to as previously described. Now that we have perfectly fitted lockfast joints, there is no excuse for neglecting this.

Reels after use, if they have not been wet, only require to be rubbed over with a soft cloth or selvyt on which some olive oil has been sprinkled. If they have been wet, they should be taken to pieces, and the working parts, which are mostly composed of fine steel, thoroughly dried and slightly oiled with some fine clean reel oil, which

may be procured from the manufacturers of the reel. Old-fashioned reels, which cannot be dismounted without the aid of screw-drivers, had better be left alone, but as the reels mostly used are those described in this book on pages 43 and 108, which can be taken apart quite easily, without any tools, other than a halfpenny or a shilling, the instructions as to cleaning can easily be carried out.

The Line.—If anglers knew the great amount of labour and care, exercised in filling up, and polishing to a gut-like surface, such fine lines as the "Coronas," they would more fully appreciate the desirability of carefully unwinding and drying after each day's fishing, which should always be done. As to flies and tackle, nothing need be said further than that care and method in their handling, are amply repaid by the longer service they give. Flies should always be dried after use, but any sign of wear either in these or in casts, should be the order for their destruction, which is the greatest economy the salmon fisher can practise.

DRESSINGS OF 345 SALMON FLIES

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED AND NUMBERED

A LIST OF TOOLS AND MATERIALS, NECESSARY FOR BEGINNERS

Pair Best Quality Straight Blade Scissors.
Gem Scissors.
2 Pairs Steel Fly Tweezers.
Best Naples Tying Silk in Skeins.
Floss, Various Shades.
Mohair, Various Shades.
Pigswool and Seal's Fur.
Gold and Silver Tinsel.
Golden Pheasant Crests.
Golden Pheasant Tippets.
Golden Pheasant Centre Tail Feathers.
Jungle Cock.
Bustard.
Brown Mallard.
Grey Mallard.
Hackles, Various.
Hackles, Dyed.
Turkey Tail.
Peacock Wing Feathers.
Indian Crow.
Kingfisher.
Dyed Swan Feathers, Various Colours.
Red and Blue Macaw Tail.
Barred Summer Duck.
Teal and Widgeon Feathers.
Ostrich Feather.
Toucan Neck.
Jay Wings.
Peacock Herl.
Guinea Fowl Feathers.
Heron Hackles.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Colours.

B.	Blue.
Blk.	Black.
Brze.	Bronze.
Brn.	Brown.
Btd.	Butted.
C.	Claret.
Cin.	Cinnamon.
Crm.	Crimson.
D.	Dark.
Ea.	Each.
=	Equal.
Extd.	Extending.
F	Fine.
Flld.	Followed.
G.	Gold.
Gn.	Green.
Gy.	Grey.
Hkle.	Hackle.
Hrl.	Herl.
L.	Light.
Lm.	Lemon.
Mjta.	Majenta.
Mtd.	Mottled.
O.	Orange.
Olv.	Olive.
Ovl.	Oval.
Pur.	Purple.
Pnk.	Pink.
Rbd.	Ribbed.
R.	Red.
S.	Silver.
Strds.	Strands.
Sct.	Scarlet.
Sal.	Salmon.
Str.	Straw.
V.	Vulturine.
Vld.	Veiled.
Vt.	Violet.
W.	White.
Y.	Yellow.

Materials.

A. P.	Amherst Pheasant.
Bstd.	Bustard.
Chtr.	Chatterer.
F.	Floss.
G. F.	Guinea Fowl.
G. P.	Golden Pheasant.
H.	Heron.
I. C.	Indian Crow.
J.	Jay.
J. C.	Jungle Cock.
K.	Kingfisher.
M.	Mallard.
Mhr.	Mohair.
Mw.	Macaw.
Ost.	Ostrich.
Pk.	Peacock.
Pt.	Parrot.
Pint.	Pintail.
Pwl.	Pigswool.
S Duck	Summer Duck.
S fur	Seal's fur.
T.	Teal.
Tcn.	Toucan.
Tky.	Turkey.
Tpg.	Topping.
Tpt.	Tippet.
Wdgn.	Widgeon.
W Duck	Wood Duck.

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
1	Abinger.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; T.	...	Y.; L. C.; B. & Blk. S fur respectively in = parts.	S. Tsl.
2	Akroyd.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.; Tpt. strds.	...	1st ½ Y. S fur with Y. hkle., flld. by Blk. S fur with a Blk. hkle.	G. Tsl.
3	Allan's Fancy.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	...	3 turns D. Y. F., flld. by Mjta. F.	G. Tsl.
4	Amethyst.	...	Tpg.	...	¼ O.; ¼ Mjta.; ¼ Gn.; and ¼ B. F.	G. Tsl.
5	Anderson.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Sal. F.	S. Tsl.
6	Autumn Creeper.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	...	R. Mw. hkle; Chtr. ea. side.	Blk. Chenille.	...
7	Badger.	S. Tsl.	Tpt. strds.; Tpg.	...	Crm. S fur.	S. Tsl.
8	Baker.	G. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.; G. F.	Blk. hrl.	Y. F.; L. O., B. & D. C. S fur in = parts.	G. Tsl.
9	Balmoral.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; Tpt. strds.	Blk. hrl.	Gn., D. B. S fur = divided.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
10	Barkworth.	G. Tsl.; D. O. F.	Tpg.; S Duck Tcn.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts, Str. F.; rbd. ovl. G. Tsl. butt. Tcn. & Blk. hrl.; 2nd part, D. O. F., D. O. hkle. over, ribd. G. Tsl.	...
11	Baron.	S. Tsl.; D. C. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 parts: 1st ½ flat S. Tsl. rbd. ovl. S. Tsl. butt. I. C. & Blk. hrl.; 2nd ½ Blk. F. rbd. ovl. S. Tsl., D. C. hkle. over.	...
12	Beaconsfield.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; T.; Ibis.	Blk. hrl. 2 turns S. Tsl.	In 3 = parts: 1st 2 double btd.; 1st part, Y. F. with Y. mane (Mhr.); Blk. hrl. & S. Tsl.; 2nd, R. O. F.; R. O. Mhr. mane; Blk. hrl. & S. Tsl.; 3rd, C. F.	...
13	Beaufort Moth.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	Brze. Pk. hrl.	G. ovl. Tsl.
14	Beauly Snow Fly.	S. Tsl.	...	...	D. B. wool.	S. Tsl.; G. Tsl.
15	Benchill.	S. Tsl.; R. C. F.	Tpg.; Ibis.	Blk. hrl.	D. Y.; L. O.; R. C.; & L. B. S fur in = parts.	S. Tsl.
16	Benyon's Pet.	S. Tsl.	Lm. Y. swan.	...	L. dirty Y. wool; Blk. hkle. ½ way.	G. Tsl.
17	Beresford Fancy.	S. Tsl.; C. Mjta. F.	Tpg.	...	B. & O. F. in = divisions.	S. Tsl.
18	Berrington's Favourite.	S. Tsl.; Sct. F.	Ibis; J. C.	...	2 turns Sct. S fur, flld. by D. O. S fur.	S. Tsl.
19	Bittern.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; W Duck; Ibis.	...	Bright Golden F.	...
20	Black Creeper Grub.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Ibis; B. Mw.	Blk. hkle.; Chtr.	Blk. Chenille; Blk. hkle. in centre; Chtr.	...

Hackle.	Throat.	Wings.	Sides.	Cheeks.	Horns.	Head.	No.
Blk. from C. fur.	J.	Tpt. & G. F. in strds.; T.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	A. P.	Blk.	1
...	Blk. H.	2 strips Cin. Tky. L. tips.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	2
R. Cock from Mjta. F.	J.	Tpt. strds.; L. Mtd. Tky.; G. P. tail; M.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	3
Blk.	...	D. Mtd. Tky.	...	...	...	...	4
L. O.	Med. B.	Tpt. strds.; Bstd.; Gn. swan; D. Tky.; M. over.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	5
Y. Mw. hkle; Chtr. ea. side.	...	(Head) V, G, F.; Blk. H.; Chtr. ea. side.	...	...	...	Blk.	6
...	S. furnace.	2 strips L. Mtd. Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	7
D. C.	G. F.; L. B.	2 Tpt.; G. P. tail; L. Bstd.; Gy. M.; Pk. wing; B.; Y.; D. C. swan; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	8
Blk. H. from Gn. S. fur.	Wdgn.	2 strips of plain Cin. Tky.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	9
...	G. F. dyed B.	2 Tpts.; L. Mtd. Tky. dyed D. O.; 2 strips of B. Mw.; Str. swan; G. P. tail; 2 Tpgs.	J. C.	Chtr.	...	Blk.	10
...	J.	Tpt. strds.; Y. swan; S Duck; B. & R. Mw.; G. P. tail; Pk. wing; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	11
...	L. B.	2 Tpts. vld. with G. P. tail; L. & D. Mtd. Tky.; Bstd.; T; Y. R. & B. swan; M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	12
...	R. Cock.	2 tips of White Duck feathers.	...	...	...	Pk. hrl.	13
...	B. H.	Brze. Pk. hrl.	...	...	...	Y. wool, tie in as hkle.	14
L. B. from R. C. fur.	...	2 Tpts. vld. L. Mtd. Tky.; Y. & R. swan; Bstd.; G. P. tail; T.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	15
...	Br. Bstd.	Short Tpt.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; G. F.; Y. & O. swan.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	16
Blk.	C. Mjta. & J.	Tpt. strds.; Bstd.; C. Mjta. B. & O. swan; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	17
...	D. Cock-a-bondhu.	2 strips D. Mtd. Tky. over underwing of L. Mtd. Tky.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	18
...	Olv. Y.	2 clear marked bittern hkles.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	19
...	...	... ...	...	...	...	Blk. hkle.; Chtr.	20

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
21	Black Doctor.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	Sct. Berlin wool.	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
22	Black Dog.	S. Tsl.; Canary F.	Tpg.; Ibis.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. F.	Y. F.; S. Tsl. (on ea. side of F.).
23	Black Dose.	S. Tsl.; L. O. F.	Tpg.; T.; Ibis.	...	3 turns L. B. S fur, flld. by Blk. S fur.	S. Tsl.
24	Black Fairy.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	...	Blk. S fur.	G. Tsl.
25	Black Fancy.	S. Tsl.; B. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
26	Black Goldfinch.	S. Tsl.; R. O. F.	Tcn.; I. C.	...	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
27	Black and Gold.	S. Tsl.; G. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts: No. 1, G. Tsl. rbd. S. Tsl. I. C. above & below, butt. Blk. hrl.; No. 2, Blk. F. rbd. S. Tsl. G. hkle. from 2nd turn.	...
28	Black Jay.	S. Tsl.; D. Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns Blk. F., flld. by Blk. S fur.	S. Tsl.; & S. lace.
29	Black Joke.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. F.	G. Tsl.; Sct. F.
30	Black King.	...	...	...	O. Berlin wool, flld. by Blk. wool.	From far side G. Tsl., and from near side S. Tsl., both wound reverse way.
31	Black & Orange.	S. Tsl.; Vt. F.	Tcn.; I. C.	...	O. and Blk. F. in = parts.	S. Tsl.
32	Black Prince.	S. Tsl.; D. Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	3 = parts of S. Tsl., butt. 2 Blk. feathers from the nape of I. C.; Blk. hrl.	...
33	Black Ranger.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
34	Black & Teal.	S. Tsl.; G. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns O. F.; then Blk. S fur.	S. Tsl.
35	Black Wasp.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.	R. or O. wool.	1st ½ Y. wool, rbd. G. Tsl. embossed; hkle. a Y. Olv.; 2nd ½ Blk. wool, rbd. S. Tsl. & Blk. hkle.	...

Hackle.	Throat.	Wings.	Sides.	Cheeks.	Horns.	Head.	No.
Blk.	J.	Tpts. in strds.; Pint.; D. Mtd. Tky.; B. & Y. swan; R. Mw.; G. F.; G. P. tail; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	R.	21
Blk. H. from 3rd turn.	...	2 R. O. hkles. enveloped by 2 J. C.; unbarred S Duck; L. Bstd.; A. P.; Sct. & Y. swan; 2 Tpgs.	...	...	...	Blk.	22
Blk. from Blk. S fur.	L. Plum C.	2 Tpts. vld. T.; L. Mtd. Tky.; G. P. tail, unbarred S Duck; Pk. hrl.; Ibis; Gn. Pt.; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	23
...	Blk.	Bn. M.	...	...	...	Blk.	24
Blk.	J.	2 Tpts.; vld. G. P. tail & D. marked T.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	25
...	J.	2 J. C.; 3 Tpgs.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	26
...	C. & J.	D. Tky. with W. points; Bstd.; R. Mw.; L. Mtd. Tky.; M.; R. & B. swan; 2 Tpgs.	J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	27
Blk.	J.	Tpt.; Ibis; G. F. in strds.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; T.; Blk. Cockatoo tail; Gn. & D. Y. swan; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	28
...	J.	Bn. speckled Tky.; once dipped in onion dye; cock pheasant tail.	...	...	R. Mw.	Blk.	29
Blk. Spey wound from the root.	T.	2 strips of L. Bn. Mtd. M.	...	...	...	...	30
J. from centre.	...	L. & D. Bstd.; G. F.; Y. & B. Mw.; Ibis; Pt.; Tpg.	...	I. C.	...	Blk.	31
...	...	6 Tpgs.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	32
Blk.	L. B.	4 Tpts. partly overlapping & enveloping 2 projecting J. C.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	33
Blk.	G. F.	2 projecting J. C. with Tpg. & 2 strips of T.	...	...	...	G.	34
...	J.	G. P. tail; Bstd.; C. & O. swan; G. P. ruff; Pint.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	35

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
36	Blue Baron.	S. Tsl.; C. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 parts: No. 1, Oval S. Tsl. btd. with Tcn. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, B. F. with B. hkle. over.	...
37	Blue Beard.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	1st ½ B. wool; 2nd ½ Y. wool with Y. hkle. over.	S. Tsl.
38	Bluebell.	S. Tsl.; D. O. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	B. F.	S. Tsl.; S. lace.
39	Blue Boyne.	S. Tsl.	2 I. C.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl., intersected by 4 sets of Chtr. above and below at = distances, 1st set at ¼ of space between butt and head, 3rd set forming throat.	...
40	Blue Charm.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
41	Blue Doctor.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	Sct. wool.	L. B. F.	S. Tsl.
42	Blue Goldfinch.	S. Tsl.; O. F.	Tcn. I. C.	...	L. B. F.	S. Tsl.
43	Blue Jay.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Med. B. F.	S. Tsl.
44	Blue Palmer.	S. Tsl.; D. B. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	D. B. F.	S. Tsl.
45	Blue Ranger.	S. Tsl.; G. F.	I. C.; Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	G. F.; 2 turns fiery R. wool; then bright B. P. wool.	S. Tsl.
46	Blue Wasp.	...	Tpg.; S Duck; Ibis.	...	=division Y. & B. S fur.	Fine S. Tsl. over Y; flat S. Tsl. over B.
47	Bo Peep.	S. Tsl.	3 Tcn.; 2 Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	In 3 = parts of S. Tsl.; No. 1, btd. Tcn. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, btd. I. C. & Blk. hrl.	...
48	Bonne Bouche.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; G. F.	R. wool.	⅓ Y. S fur then C. S fur.	G. Tsl.; S. lace.
49	Britannia.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	R. O. S fur.	G. Tsl.
50	Brown Dog.	G. Tsl.; G. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	O. & Bn. S fur in = parts.	G. Tsl.
51	Bruce.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.;	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl.	Oval S. Tsl.
52	Bumbee.	S. Tsl.	O. wool in tuft.	...	⅓ O. wool, flld. by Blk. S fur.	S. Tsl.
53	Butcher.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; T.; B. Mw.	Blk. hrl.	In 4 = parts of S fur, viz. R.; B.; R.; and B.	S. Tsl.
54	Butterscotch.	S. Tsl.; Vt. F.	Tpg.	Sct. wool.	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.

Hackle.	Throat.	Wings.	Sides.	Cheeks.	Horns.	Head.	No.
...	T.	Tpt.; G. P. tail; in strds.; B. & C. swan; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	36
...	J.	R. B. & Y. swan; Bstd.; Pk.; G. P. tail; G. F.; W Duck; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	37
B. Mw.	Y. Mw.	R. Mw. in strds.; 2 Tpgs.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	38
...	...	2 strds. B. Mw.; 2 Tpgs.	...	...	...	Blk.	39
...	B.	Broad strip of M.; 2 narrow strips of T.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	40
L.-B.	J.	Tpt. in strds.; G. F.; G. P. tail; L. Mtd. Tky.; Pint.; Y. & L. B. swan; Ibis; M.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Sct.	41
J. from centre.	...	2 I. C.; 4 Tpgs.	...	I. C.	B. Mw.	Blk.	42
B. J.	Y.	Bstd.; Tpt.; Gn. Pt.; Pur. swan; G. F.	...	...	...	Blk.	43
L. R. C.	J.	Tpt. strds.; D. Mtd. Tky.; Bstd.; G. & P. tail; Y. B. & R. swan; M.	...	...	...	Blk.	44
B.	G. F.	2 Tpts.; J. C. over them; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	45
B. along B. S fur.	J.	2 strds. of Cin. Tky. with W. tips; Tpg.	S Duck.	...	...	Blk.	46
...	Double Chtr.	Ibis & R. Mw. in strds.; 3 Tpgs.	...	...	A. P.	Blk.	47
C. from Y. fur.	G. F.	Tpt.; T.; Pk. wing for under-wing; A. P.; G. P. tail; Bstd.; Y. & C. swan; M.	T.; Ibis.	...	B. Mw.	Red.	48
...	...	Shovel Duck & Tpg.	J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	D. B. hkle.	49
...	Grouse.	Tpt. in strds.; T.; Y. R. & L. B. swan; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	50
C. from 2nd turn.	G. F.	S. Mtd. Tky.; G. P. tail.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	51
...	Cock-a-bondhu.	M.	...	...	...	Blk.	52
Blk.	Y. & G. F.	Tpt. & breast feather of G. P. vld. with T.; G. P. tail; G. F.; Bstd.; Pk. wing; Pt.; Y. swan; M.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	53
Blk.	J.	2 strips plain Cin. Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	54

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
55	Byrel.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Ibis; B. Mw.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
56	Campbell.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts: No. 1, S. Tsl. rbd. S. Tsl. and btd. with Blk. hrl.; No. 2, L. C. S. fur rbd. S. Tsl.	...
57	Canary.	G. Tsl.; Ruby F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	In 4 joints of bright Y. F., at ea. joint a wad of Y. wool like a hkle.	G. Tsl.
58	Canary Silver.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Wdgn.; Tpt.; Chtr.	Bk. hrl.	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
59	Candlestick Maker.	S. Tsl.	Ibis; S Duck.	...	3 turns Blk. F., flld. by Blk. S fur.	S. Tsl.
60	Captain.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	...	1st ½ of 2 turns of L. O. F.; D. O. S fur; D. C. S fur; flld. by D. B. S fur.	S. Tsl.
61	Captain Waugh.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpt. strds.	...	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
62	Carnegie.	S. Tsl.; Sct. F.	Tpg.; S Duck.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts: No. 1, Y. F. rbd. S. Tsl., btd. I. C. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, L. B. F. rbd. S. Tsl.	...
63	Carron Fly.	...	...	...	O. Berlin wool.	S. Tsl.
64	Chalmers.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.;	Blk. hrl.	Mjta. F.	S. Tsl.
65	Champion.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; S Duck; L. Crm. & L. B. swan.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns L. B. F. and = quantities of D. Y. Crm.; D. B. & Blk. S fur.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
66	Charlie.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.	...	Y. & Blk. S fur = divided.	S. Tsl.
67	Chatterer.	S. Tsl.; L. O. F.	2 Tpgs.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns Vt. F.; making headway for numberless small Chtr. feathers closely packed round the rest of the body.	...
68	Childers.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.; R. & B. Mw.; Pint.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns of L. Y. F., flld. by L. Y. S fur & 3 turns R. S fur at throat.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
69	Claret Brown.	...	Y. Mw.	...	3 turns O. Pwl., flld. by C. Bn. Pwl.	S. Tsl.
70	Claret Jay.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Ibis; G. F.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns of L. R. C. F., flld. by C. S fur.	S. Tsl.

HACKLE.	THROAT.	WINGS.	SIDES.	CHEEKS.	HORNS.	HEAD.	NO.
L. B.	L. O. & Wdgn.	2 extended J. C. vld. with Wdgn.; G. F.; Bstd.; Pk. hrl.; Ibis; Pt.; M.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	55
Y.	...	2 strips Cin. Tky.; R. Y. & L. B. swan; Bstd.; G. P. tail; T.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	56
...	Y. & O.	2 big strips of bright O. dyed swan; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	...	Blk.	57
Canary colour.	B.	G. Mhr.; with Tpt. sprigs at sides; Tpg.	J. C.	Chtr.	...	Blk.	58
D. fiery Bn.	...	Double J. C. & 2 Tpgs.	...	...	...	Blk.	59
W. Cock-a-bondhu dyed L. R. C.	B. & G. F.	T.; Pint.; G. F.; Pk. wing; A. P. & G. P. tail; L. & D. O.; C. & D. B. swan; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	60
Blk.	J.	Tpt. strds.; M. above; M. at sides.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	61
Y.	...	Tpt. strds.; Y. & R. swan; G. P. tail; B. Mw.; S Duck; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Sct.	62
Blk. H.	...	M. showing Bn. points & L. roots.	...	...	...	Blk.	63
...	Mjta.	2 strips D. Mtd. Tky. with W. tips; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	2 turns Mjta. hkle.	64
Blk.	J.	2 strips S Duck partly vld. with A. P. & G. P. tail; B. Mw.; Crm. swan; T.; unbarred S Duck; D. Y. swan; Pk. wing; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	65
Blk.	J.	Tpt. strds.; G. P. tail; T.; D. Mtd. Tky.; Bstd.; Wdgn.; Pk. wing; Y. R. & L. B. swan; M.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	66
...	G. F.	4 I. C. feathers in pairs, 1st pair longer than the 2nd, and having the points of J. feather on ea. side ⅔ length of I. C. feather; 6 Tpgs.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	67
W. furnace dyed L. Y.	R. & Wdgn.	Strds. of Tpt.; G. P. tail; Bn. Mtd. Tky.; A. P.; Pint.; Bstd.; S Duck; Pt.; B. & R. Mw.; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	68
Crown Pidgeon.	G. F.	2 strips of Glentana Gled; Tpg.	...	...	R. Mw.	Blk.	69
C.	J.	Strds. T.; Tpt. & Tcn.; Pt.; L. Mtd. Tky.; G. P. tail; G. F.; D. Bstd.; Y.; L. B.; C. swan; M.	Ibis; Y. Mw.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	70

No.	NAME.	TAG.	TAIL.	BUTT.	BODY.	RIBS.
71	Claret Scott.	Same as	Jock	Scott, except	in the black joint, which is a bright	claret,
72	Claret Wasp.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Wdgn.; Ibis.	...	= parts of Y. & C. S fur.	S. Tsl.
73	Clark.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	D. B. F.	S. Tsl.
74	Cluny.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; Ibis.	...	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
75	Cock Robin.	S. Tsl.; Y.F.	Tpg.; Ibis.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. F. with 2 turns of R. O. S fur at throat.	S. Tsl.
76	Comet.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tcn.; Tpt.	Blk. hrl.	Copper tinselled chenille.	...
77	Cock o' the Walk.	...	Tpg.	...	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
78	Colonel.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	...	2 turns Y. F., flld. by Y. S fur.	Blk. purse F.; G. lace & S. Tsl.
79	Crane.	S. Tsl.; O. F.	Y. swan.	R. Crewel.	Bright B. F.	S. Tsl.
80	Critchley's Fancy.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.; Tpt.	...	L. O. F.	S. Tsl.
81	Cromarty.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tcn.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. F.	S. Tsl
82	Curtis.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	...	4 turns Blk. F., flld. by Blk. wool.	S. Tsl.
83	Dalhousie.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	G. embossed Tsl. 1st ½, flld. by Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
84	Dallas Fly.	...	...	...	3 turns of Y. Berlin wool, flld. by Blk. wool.	S. Tsl.; G. Tsl.; R. & B. thread
85	Dandy.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; S Duck; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl. nearly ⅔ and finished with L. B. F.	S. Tsl.
86	Davidson.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Pk. wing.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 parts: 1st ½ of G. Tsl. rbd. G. Tsl., & btd. with a J. hkle.; 2nd ½ B. F. rbd. G. Tsl.	...
87	Dawson.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	In 2=parts of S. Tsl., btd. at centre with I. C. & Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl.
88	Denison.	S. Tsl.; C. & Y. F.	Tpg.; S Duck.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl. (oval, fine to centre), flld. by L. B. F.	S. Tsl.

Hackle.	Throat.	Wings.	Sides.	Cheeks.	Horns.	Head.	No.
with a bright	claret	hackle.					71
C. along C. fur.	G. F.	2 strips of Cin. Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	72
...	G. F.; T.	Tpt. strds.; M.; and 2 narrow strips of S Duck.	...	...	...	Blk.	73
...	G. F.	T.	...	...	...	Blk.	74
Blk.	R. O.	2 Tpts. vld. with G. F.; L. Mtd. Tky.; G. P. tail; D. Mtd. Tky.; L. Y. & R. O. swan; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	75
L. fiery Bn.	J.	2 strips of Tpt.; vld. with G. P. tail; T.; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	Y. & B.; Mw.; Ibis.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	76
Blk.	...	J. C.	...	...	...	Blk.	77
Y.	L. Bstd.	Strips of D. Mtd. Tky.; G. P. tail; Bstd.; Y. R. & B. swan; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	78
B. H.	G. F.	2 J. C. with cuckoo dun hkle. over.	...	...	...	R. Crewel.	79
O.	T.	Strds. of dun Tky.; T.; R. Mw.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	80
Blk.	G. F. dyed B.	2 Tpts. vld. with L. Bstd.; M.; Tpg.	Y. & B. swan.	...	...	Blk.	81
Blk.	...	D. Mtd. Tky.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	82
O.	...	Strds. of Tpt.; G. P. tail; Pint.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	83
Blk. Spey wound the reverse way & crossing ribbing.	G. P. breast feather.	2 strips of plain Cin. Tky.	...	...	...	O. wool picked out.	84
...	L. B. & G. F.	2 Tpts. enveloping 2 projecting J. C.	S Duck covering lower part of Tpts.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	85
...	Tpt.	3 Tpts. (the centre one upon its back & other 2 at its sides projecting outwards).	...	...	...	Blk.	86
...	I. C.; L. B.	L. Mtd. Tky.; Y. Mw.; G. P. tail; T.; B. Mw.; Ibis; D. Mtd. Tky.; Gy. M.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	87
L. B.	J.	2 Tpts. enveloping 2 extending J. C. vld. with Y. Rump of G. P. on ea. side; T.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	88

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
89	Dewdrop.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; J. C.	Blk. hrl., flld. by 6 turns of f. G. Tsl.	In 2 parts: No. 1, Y. F. rbd. G. Tsl., put on ea. side of a rib of Blk. F. btd. with Tcn. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, Blk. F. rbd. G. Tsl. on ea. side of a rib of Y. F.	...
90	Diavolo.	S. Tsl.; L. Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 parts: 1st, R. O. F. rbd. with S. Tsl. & btd. with I. C. & Blk. hrl.; 2nd, L. B. F. rbd. S. Tsl. & S. lace, having L. B. hkle. over.	...
91	Dirty Orange.	G. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.; Tpt.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns L. O. F., flld. by dirty O. S fur.	G. Tsl.
92	Dixon Fly.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns L. O. F., flld. by L. O. wool.	G. Tsl. & Blk. F.
93	Dr. Donaldson.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Tpt.; Tcn.	Blk. hrl.	1st part, B. F., rbd. S. Tsl., btd. B. Chtr. & Blk. hrl.; 2nd, D. C. F. rbd. S. lace & S. Tsl., & a C. hkle over.	...
94	Dr. Forbes.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.; Tpt.	Blk. hrl.	1st ½ bright O. F.; remainder Blk. F.	G. & S. Tsl.
95	Dr. Leonard.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; B. Mhr.	Blk. hrl.	4 close turns of S. Tsl.; 2 = parts of Blk. F., btd. 4 close turns (as before) of S. Tsl., ea. having a top mane of C. Mhr.	...
96	Donkey.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Donkey fur.	S. Tsl.
97	Douglas Graham.	S. Tsl.; D. O. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	1st ½ S. Tsl., rbd. S. Tsl., btd. I. C.; 2nd ½ D. C. S fur rbd. S. Tsl.	...
98	Drake Wing.	...	Tpt.; Tcn.	...	O., R. & Blk. P. wool (R. being ⅖; Blk. ⅖ of body).	S. Tsl.
99	Druggist.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	...	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
100	Drummond.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; Ibis.	...	3 turns O. wool, flld. by Blk. wool.	S. Tsl.
101	Duchess.	S. Tsl.; L. Y. F.	2 Tpgs.; I. C.; Chtr.	Pk. hrl.	Blk. F.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
102	Duke.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	...	L. R. Fiery Bn. S fur.	S. Tsl.
103	Duke of Edinburgh.	S. Tsl.; Mjta. & Y. F.	Tpg.; unbarred W Duck; Ibis.	Blk. hrl.	1st ½ S. Tsl.; 2nd ½ Blk. F., rbd. S. Tsl., & G. F. hkle. over.	...

HACKLE.	THROAT.	WINGS.	SIDES.	CHEEKS.	HORNS.	HEAD.	NO.
...	L. B.; J.	1 Tpt. backed with G. P. R. breast feather, vld. with T.; L. & D. Bstd.; Pk. wing; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	I. C.; Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	89
...	Y. Mw.	2 strips Blk. Tky. with W. tips; A. P.; R. Mw.; Gn. swan; 2 Tpgs.	S Duck; J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	90
L. dirty O.	J.	Ginger Tky.; G. F.; R. breast feather of G. P.; Bstd.; Pk. hrl. G. P. tail; Blk. Tky., W. tipped; R. Mw.; dirty O. & D. B. swan; M.	S Duck.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	91
C.	G. F.	R. B. & Y. swan; Bstd.; Pk.; G. P. tail; M.; S Duck; G. F.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	92
...	O. & Wdgn.	2 extended J. C. slightly tinged in Bismarck Bn.; G. P. tail; L. & D. Bstd.; R. & Y. swan; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	93
Blk. H.	G. P. R. breast feather.	D. Bn. Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	94
...	Golden O.; J.	2 strips of Tpt.; G. P. tail; M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	95
B. Dun.	J.	Tpt.; T.; G. P. tail; Gy. M.; D. Mtd. Tky.; Y. & R. swan; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	96
D. C.	B.	Tpt. strds. & D. Tky. in centre; Y., R. & Cin. swan; Bstd.; G. P. tail; W Duck; Tpg.	...	J. C.	B. Mw.	Blk.	97
Cock-a-bonddu dyed O.	Lavender.	2 strips of Pint.	...	...	...	Blk.	98
Golden Y.	J.	Tpt. in centre; Y., R. & B. swan; Bstd.; Pk. wing; G. P. tail; Tpg.	...	J. C.	...	Blk.	99
D. R.	...	Dun Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	100
Blk.	J.	6 Tpgs.	S Duck.	I. C.; Chtr.	B. & R. Mw.; L. Gn. Pt.	Blk.	101
...	Wdgn.; J.	Tpt. strds.; Gy. M.; S Duck; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	102
...	T.	2 J. C.; 2 Tpts.; 2 snipe feathers; 2 points of W Duck; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	103

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
104	Dunkeld.	G. Tsl.; O. F.	Tpg.; J. C.	Blk. hrl.	G. Tsl.	G. Tsl.
105	Dunt.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.; T.	...	Y. O. & R. C. S fur in = parts.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
106	Durham Ranger.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns of O. F.; 2 turns of D. O. S fur, the rest Blk. S fur.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
107	Dusty Miller.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl. embossed ⅔, flld. by O. F.	S. Tsl.
108	Eagle.	S. Tsl.	R. breast feather of G. P.	...	⅓ L. O. S fur & L. C. S fur.	S. Tsl.; S. lace.
109	Elsie.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; S Duck.	Blk. hrl.	⅓ L. B. F., rbd. S. Tsl., btd. strds. of Grande Breve Tocate & Blk. hrl., flld. by C. F., rbd. S. Tsl., & a D. C. hkle. over.	...
110	Enys.	S. Tsl.; G. F.	Tpg.; Tpt.	Blk. hrl.	3 turns G. F., then = joints of Sct. & D. B. S fur.	S. Tsl.
111	Ethel.	G. Tsl.; L. Y. F.	S Duck.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 parts: No. 1, L. Y. F. rbd. S. Tsl., btd. Tcn. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, R. F. rbd. G. Tsl.	...
112	Evangeline.	S. Tsl.; G. F.	Tpg.	...	In 4 = parts: 1st 2 of S. Tsl. btd. Chtr. & Blk. hrl.; 3rd & 4th of O. & R. C. F. btd. I. C. & rbd. S. Tsl.	...
113	Excelsior.	S. Tsl.; R. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 parts: No. 1, Pt. Gn. F. rbd. S. Tsl. btd. I. C. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, Blk. S fur rbd. S. Tsl., & Blk. hkle. over.	...
114	Fairy.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	⅓ Y. S fur, flld. by Blk. S fur.	S. Tsl.
115	Fairy King.	G. Tsl.; Sct. F.	Tcn.; J. C. dyed Sct.	...	Blk. S fur.	G. Tsl.
116	Fairy Queen.	G. Tsl.; Sct. F.	Tcn.; J. C. dyed Sct.; Pk. wing.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns Blk. F., flld. by Blk. S fur.	G. Tsl.
117	Fancy Olive.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; Tpt.; J. C.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns of Y. F., then golden O. Pwl.	S. Tsl.
118	Fenian.	S. Tsl.; G. Tsl.	Tpg.; B. Mw.; T.	Blk. hrl.	O. S fur; Vt. F; Blk. F; in=parts.	S. Tsl.; G. lace.
119	Fiery Brown.	G. Tsl.; L. O. F.	Tpg.	...	Fiery Bn. S fur.	G. Tsl.
120	Floodtide.	S. Tsl.; Crm. F.	Tpg.; S Duck.	Blk. hrl.	Canary, V. Y., D.; O. & Crm.; S fur.	S. lace; S. Tsl.

HACKLE.	THROAT.	WINGS.	SIDES.	CHEEKS.	HORNS.	HEAD.	NO.
O.	J.	2 strips of Pk. wing; M.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. & R. Mw.	Blk.	**104**
Blk. H.	T.	2 strips of plain Bn. Tky. with Blk. bars & W. tips.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	**105**
W. Cock-a-bonddu dyed O.	L. B.	4 Tpts. overlapping (two on ea. side) & enveloping 2 projecting J. C.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	**106**
...	G. F.	Strds. Blk. Tky. W. tipped; G. P. tail; Bstd.; Pint.; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	**107**
Golden Eagle.	T.	2 narrow strips of S. Gy. Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	**108**
...	J.	Tpt. strds. vld. with M.; Tpg.	J. C. & S Duck.	Grande Breve Tocate	...	Blk.	**109**
Y.	B.	2 Tpts.; 1st, ½ way up tail, 2 projecting J. C.; 2 Tpts. extending to bar of long Tpts.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	**110**
...	Blk. H.	2 snipe for underwing, vld. with Pk. hrl.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	**111**
...	2 J.	2 Y. Mw.; Tpg.	...	S Duck.	R. Mw.	Blk.	**112**
...	J.	G. P. Tpt. & tail; G. F.; Gy. M.; S Duck; M.; Tpg.	Ibis & Y. Mw.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	**113**
Blk.	...	M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	**114**
...	L. B.; G. F.; dyed O.	Pk. hrl.; Y. & Sct. swan; S Duck; Blk. Tky. with W. tips.	J. C. dyed Sct.	...	...	Blk.	**115**
...	B. & G. F. dyed O.	G. F.; Tpt.; Pk. hrl.; L. O., Sct., & B. swan; 2 strips of S Duck; Blk. Tky. with W. tips; Tpg.	J. C. dyed Sct.	...	R. Mw.	Blk.	**116**
Golden O.	G.F.; R.O.	Blk. partridge vld. with D. Tky. with W. tips; Gn. Pk.; G. P. tail; R., B. & Y. swan.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	**117**
½ of ea. R. C. & L. B.	J.	G. P. tail & Tpt. strds.; T.; M.; Tpg.	Ibis; B. Mw.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	**118**
Fiery Bn.	...	Tpt. strds. & M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	**119**
Y. Eagle.	G. F. dyed Crm.	2 G. P. sword feathers enveloping 2 extd. J. C.; Bstd.; A. P. tail; Y. & Crm. swan; Tpg.	J. C.	J. C.	...	Blk.	**120**

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
121	Forsyth.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Y. S fur.	S. Tsl.
122	Fort William.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	...	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
123	Fra Diavolo.	S. Tsl.; L. Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	⅓ R. O. F. rbd. S. Tsl. btd. 2 I. C. & Blk. hrl., flld. by L. B. F. rbd. S. lace with L. B. hkle. over.	...
124	Freemason.	S. Tsl.; O. F.	Tpg.	...	Med. B. F.	S. Tsl.
125	Gallinipper.	S. Tsl.; Sct. F.	Tcn.; A. P.; J. C.	O. hrl.	Dirty O.; Mouse & Blk. S fur in = parts.	S. Tsl.
126	Garibaldi.	S. Tsl.; Med. B. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	...	1 turn ea. Med. B. F. and D. O. F.; remainder monkey fur.	S. Tsl.
127	Game-keeper.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.; G. P. R. breast feather.	Pk. hrl.	Olv. Bn. Mhr.	S. Tsl.
128	Gardener.	G. Tsl.; Crm. F.	Tpg.; Tpt.	...	Y.; Gn.; & D. B. S fur in = parts.	S. Tsl.
129	General Summer.	G. Tsl.; G. F.	Tpg.	...	C. S fur.	G. Tsl.
130	Ghost.	S. Tsl.	J.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts: No. 1, Blk. F. btd. 2 turns S. Tsl. & 2 Tpgs.; No. 2, Blk. hrl.	...
131	Gledwing.	(See	Glentana.)			
132	Glen Grant.	...	...	G. P. Y. rump.	Y. wool 3 turns, & Blk. wool.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
133	Glen Grant's Fancy.	S. Tsl.; R. C. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	L. Olv. Gn. S fur.	S. Tsl.
134	Glentana.	S. Tsl.	R. breast feather of G. P.	...	⅓ L. O. S fur; & L. C. S fur.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
135	Glowworm (Grub).	S. Tsl.; Y. S fur.	Ibis.	...	Copper tinselled Chenille with 3 Cock-a-bonddu hkles., (1) at butt, (2) at centre of body, (3) at head.	...
135a	Gloriosa Superba	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	1st. ½ Y. F.; 2nd. ½ C. S fur with G. hkle. over.	S. Tsl.
136	Golden Butterfly.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	L. Y. F. The body is divided into 5 sections btd. at ea. with 2 Tpt. slightly increasing in size & Blk. hrl.	3 in ea. part of S. Tsl.
137	Golden Canary.	G. Tsl.; D. Y. F.	Tpg.; L. Bstd.	...	Golden Y. S fur.	G. Tsl.
138	Golden Drop.	G. Tsl.; Cream F.	Tpg.; J. C.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 parts: No. 1, G. Tsl. & S. Tsl. ribs; btd. with Tcn. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, Blk. F. & G. ribs.	...
139	Golden Eagle.	G. Tsl.; G. F.	Tpt.	...	G. & fiery Bn. Pwl. in = parts.	G. Tsl.
140	Golden Olive.	G. Tsl.; Med. B. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Golden Y. F.	G. Tsl. & G. thread

HACKLE.	THROAT.	WINGS.	SIDES.	CHEEKS.	HORNS.	HEAD.	NO.
Y.	J.	Y. & R. swan; 2 Tpgs.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	121
Blk.	Blk.	Tpt. strds. in centre; Bstd.; Pk. tail; T.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	122
...	Y. Mw.	2 strips Blk. Tky. having W. tips; A. P. tail; R. Mw.; Gn. swan; 2 Tpgs.	S Duck; J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	123
G. F.	Y. & B. Mw.	G. P. tail; Tpt.; T.; G. F.	...	...	...	O.	124
...	Sct.; B. dun.	2 strips Pk. wing; G. P. tail.	T. & Ibis.	I. C.	R. Mw.	Blk.	125
Gy.	G.	Tpt. in centre; G. P. tail; Y., R.; Gn. & B. swan; Bstd.; W Duck; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk. hrl.	126
Bn. Olv.	B.	Tpt. & Y. breast feather vld. with slices of Bstd. & G.P. tail side feather.	...	...	...	Blk.	127
Tpg.	Blk. H.	2 strips plain Cin. Tky.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	128
C.	J.	M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	129
Blk.	...	2 strips of Shovel Duck.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	130
							131
Blk. Spey wound reverse way from root.	T.	2 long J. C.; 2 reaching ½ way & 2 shorter; T.	...	...	...	Y.	132
...	J. & T.	Tpt. strds., G. F.; L. Mtd. Tky.; G. P. tail; M.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	133
Blk. H.	Wdgn.	2 strips plain Cin. Tky.; showing L. points.	...	...	...	Blk.	134
...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	135
...	Gy. M.	2 strips Cin. Tky. with W. tips Y. & R. swan; G.P. tail; Tpg.	...	...	R. Mw.	Blk.	135[a]
...	...	6 Tpgs.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	136
...	L. Bstd.	L. & D. Bstd.; 2 Tpgs.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	137
O.	J.	L. Mtd. Tky.; G. P. tail; O., L. Gn. & Sct. swan; M.; G. F.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	138
Eagle dyed G.	T.	2 strips of S. Mtd. Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	139
Golden Olv.	J.	Bstd.; Gy. M.; Pk.; Tpt.; R. Pt.; Tpg.	...	...	B. & R. Mw.	Blk.	140

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
141	Goldfinch.	G. Tsl.; G. F.	Tpg.	...	G. F.	G. Tsl.
142	Gold Judge.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	Pk. hrl.	G. Tsl.	G. Tsl.
143	Gold Riach.	...	...	...	O. Berlin wool 3 turns, flld. by Blk. wool.	S. & G. Tsl., wound reverse way.
144	Gordon.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	⅓ Y. F., then C. F.	S. lace & S. Tsl.
145	Gordon Cumming.	S. Tsl.; R. F.	2 Tpgs.	Blk. hrl.	Y. F.	S. lace & S. Tsl.
146	Goshawk.	G. lace; O. F.	Tpg.; G. F.; R. Pt.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. F.	G. lace.
147	Graham's Fancy.	S. Tsl.; Med. O. F.	I. C.; Tpg.; Sword Pk.; Gn. Pt.; D. T.	Pur. F.	In 3 parts: 1st, B. F. rbd. S. Tsl. & B. hkle. over & btd. Blk. hrl.; 2nd, Med. O. F. rbd. G. Tsl. & O. hkle. over & btd. Blk. hrl.; 3rd, L. C. F. rbd. S. Tsl. & C. hkle. over.	...
148	Green Grouse.	S. Tsl.; O. F.	Tpt.	...	L. Gn. F.	S. Tsl.
149	Green Highlander.	S. Tsl.; canary F.	Tpg.; T.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns Y. F. & Gn. S fur.	S. Tsl.
150	Green King.	...	...	...	Dull Gn. wool.	G. & S. Tsl. & Olv. Gn. silk round reverse way.
151	Green Mixture.	G. Tsl.; D. O. F.	Tcn.; I. C.	...	L. pea Gn. F.	S. Tsl.
152	Green Parrot.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Tpt.	...	Vt. F.	S. Tsl.
153	Green Peacock.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	...	L. B. F.	S. Tsl.
154	Greenwell.	S. Tsl.; L. O. F.	Tpg.; J. C.	Blk. hrl.	L. B. F.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
155	Green Queen.	G. Tsl.	Y. rump, Tpg.	...	Dull Gn. wool.	G. Tsl.
156	Grey Eagle.	S. Tsl.	R. breast feather of G. P.	...	Y., L. B. & Sct. S fur.	S. lace; S. Tsl.

Hackle.	Throat.	Wings.	Sides.	Cheeks.	Horns.	Head.	No.
Y.	J.	6 Tpgs.	...	...	R. Mw.	Blk.	141
Olv. Gn.	Fiery Bn. & J.	Cin. Tky.; Pint.; Y. & R. swan; S Duck; 2 Tpgs.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	142
R. Spey cock wound from root.	T.	2 short strips of M. with Bn. Mtd. points & Gy. Mtd. roots.	...	...	...	Blk.	143
C.	B.	1 Tpt. backed with sword feather of G. P.; Pk. hrl.; Bstd.; L. B., L. Gn., & R. C. swan; A. P. tail; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	144
L. B.	J.	Tpt. backed with R. breast feather of G. P. vld. with T.; L. Mtd. Tky.; M.; 2 Tpgs.	Y., R. & B. swan.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	145
C.	...	2 Y. hkles. & 6 Tpgs.	...	...	...	Blk.	146
...	J.	Sword Pk.; Tky. with W. tips; Bstd.; G. P. tail; R. O. & B. swan; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk. hrl.	147
Grouse.	J.	S. Pheasant; M.; R. Mw.; Tpt.	...	...	...	Blk.	148
Gn.	Y.	2 Tpts. vld. with L. & D. Bstd.; G. P. tail; D. Mtd. Tky.; Gn. swan; M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	149
R. cock Spey hkle. wound reverse way from root.	T.	2 strips of M. having Bn. Mtd. points & Gy. Mtd. roots.	...	...	...	Blk.	150
J.	...	G. P. Y. rump; G. F.; B. & R. Mw.; I. C.; Bstd.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	151
...	Pt.	G. P. Tpt. & Y. rump feather; Pt.; G. F.; Ibis; Y. Mw.; M.	...	I. C.	...	Blk.	152
...	L. B.	Pk. hrl., and sword feathers.	...	...	...	Blk.	153
L. B.	Wdgn.	2 strips Blk. Tky. W. tipped; G. P. tail; L. & D. Bstd.; G. F.; Gn. & Sct. swan; Gy. M.; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	154
Gy. H.	Bittern dyed Y.	D. Cin. Tky. with light points.	...	...	...	Blk.	155
Gy. Eagle.	Wdgn.	2 strips Bn. Mtd. Tky. with W. points.	...	...	...	...	156

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
157	Grey Monkey.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Gy. Monkey fur.	S. Tsl.
158	Hallidale Eagle.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpt.; Wdgn.	Blk. hrl.	⅜ L. Y.; ⅜ L. O.	Double S. Tsl.
159	Halifax.	S. Tsl.; L. O. F.	Tpg.	...	D. C. wool.	S. Tsl.
160	Hargreaves.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	2 turns of Canary F., then Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
161	Harlequin.	G. Tsl.; Olv.; Gn. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	In 3 = parts O., L. B. & Pnk. F.	G. Tsl.; S. Tsl.
162	Heather Dog.	S. Tsl.	Y. Mw.	Furnace hkle. dyed R.; J. C.	Alternate coils of R. & Blk. Chenille.	...
163	Helmsdale.	S. Tsl.; O. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns L. Y. F. & Y. S fur.	S. Tsl.
164	Highland Gem.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Ibis; S Duck.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts: No. 1, Y. F. rbd. S. Tsl. & btd. Tcn. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, B. F. rbd. S. Tsl.	...
165	Hop Dog.	S. Tsl.	I. C.	Tcn.; cheeked Chtr.	Alternate coils Blk. & R. O. Chenilles; in centre Tcn. & Chtr.	...
166	Ike Dean.	S. Tsl.; Pnk. F.	Tpg.	B. Chtr.; as hkle.	In 2 = parts: No. 1, S. Tsl. btd. Tcn.; No. 2, Blk. F. rbd. S. lace.	...
167	Inchiquin.	G. Tsl.	M.; B. from Pk. breast.	...	Fiery R. Pwl.	G. Tsl.
168	Infallible.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	4 turns C. F., flld. by D. Y. F.	S. Tsl.
169	Inver Green.	G. Tsl.;	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	L. O. Gn. F.	G. Tsl.
170	Irish Duke.	S. Tsl.; D. O. F.	Tpg.; T.	Blk. hrl.	G. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
171	Irishman.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	3 turns L. Y. F., then B. F.	...
172	Jackass.	S. Tsl.; D. O. F.	M.; Tpt.	Sct. wool.	Hare's ear & American squirrel fur mixed together.	...
173	Jeannie.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	⅓ Y. F., flld. by Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
174	Jockie.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	⅓ Y. F., flld. by D. C. F.	S. Tsl.
175	Jock Scott.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts: No. 1, Y. F. rbd. S. Tsl. btd. Tcn. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, Blk. F. rbd. S. Tsl. & Blk. hkle. over.	...
176	Joe Brady.	S. Tsl.; O. F.	Tpg.; W Duck; Tpt.; Ibis; B. Mw.	Blk. hrl.	L. O. & R. S. fur 1st ⅓ of body, then D. B. S fur & D. B. hkle. over.	S. Tsl. ⅓, then G. Tsl.
177	John Campbell.	S. Tsl.; O. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. ⅓ F.	S. lace; S. Tsl.

Hackle.	Throat.	Wings.	Sides.	Cheeks.	Horns.	Head.	No.
Olv. Gn.	L.	Tpt.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; Y., R. & B. swan; M.	...	...	...	Blk. hrl.	157
Golden Eagle dyed Y.	G. F.	2 Tpts.; R. & Y. swan; G. P. tail; Golden Mhr. on top & Tpg.	J. C. double.	...	...	Blk.	158
D. C.	J.	Tpt.; Bstd.; Gn. swan; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	159
Blk.	J.	Pk. hrl. vld. with S Duck.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	160
...	O.; L. B.	2 Tpts. capped with L. & D. Bstd.; G. P. tail; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. & R. Mw.	G. Tsl.	161
...	...	(Centre hkle.) R. undertail of Tcn. cheeked with J. C.	...	J. C.	...	T. hkle. dyed Y.	162
Y.	L. B.	Bn. Mtd. Tky. W. tipped.	...	...	...	Blk.	163
Blk. H.	G. F.	A. P. strips & 3 Tpgs.	...	...	Blk. Cockatoo.	Blk.	164
...	...	...	...	...	...	Tcn. & G. F. dyed R.; Chtr.	165
Blk. H.	...	Gy. M.; G. P. tail; B. & Y. swan; Cin. Tky.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	166
...	R.	M. with Pk. breast feather over.	...	...	...	Blk.	167
C.	J.	2 Tpts. capped with G. P. tail; Bstd.; Pk. wing; R. & B. Mw.; Tpg.	S Duck.	...	B. Mw.	Blk. hrl.	168
L. O. Gn.	...	2 strips of Tpt.; Bstd.; Pint.; Crm. swan; G. P. tail; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	169
O.	J.	M.; Pk. wing; Bstd.; G. P. tail; R., Y. & B. swan; W Duck; G. F.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	170
Blk.	Blk.	Tpt.; Y. swan; M.	...	...	...	Blk.	171
B. Dun.	...	G. P. tail & breast feather; M.; Bn. Tky.	...	...	B. Mw.	R.	172
...	Blk.	M.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	173
...	Cock-a-bonddu.	M.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	174
...	G. F.	2 strips of Blk. Tky. with W. tips; G. P. tail; Bstd.; Gy. M.; Pk.; B. & Y. swan; R. Mw.; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	175
...	Fiery O.	2 Tpts.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; Bn. Tky.; B. Mw.; Pint.; W Duck; M.; 2 Tpgs.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	176
Blk.	O.	Tpt. strds.; Pint.; Florican; L. & D. Bstd.; G. P. tail; Y. swan; M.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	177

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
178	John Ferguson.	S. Tsl.; D. Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	B. & Sal. F. in = parts.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
179	Jonah.	S. Tsl.; G. Y. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	Sct. wool.	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
180	Judge.	G. Tsl.; O. F.	Tpg.	Pk. hrl.	G. Tsl.	G. Tsl.
181	Jungle Hornet.	G. Tsl.	Ibis.	Cock-a-bonddu hkle.; J. C.	12 alternate coils of Y. & Blk. Chenille, No. 2 hkle. in centre & No. 3 at head.	...
182	Kate.	S. Tsl.; L. Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns Crm. F. & Crm. S fur.	S. Tsl.
183	Kelly.	G. Tsl.	Ibis.	...	Bn. S fur.	...
184	Kendle.	S. Tsl.	2 Tpg.; Chtr.	...	W. F. bound closely with strip of gold-beater's skin, ea. joint covered with G. Tsl. (8 turns to inch).	...
185	Killarney Pet.	G. Tsl.; Crm. F.	Tpg.; S Duck; Tpt.	Blk. hrl.	L. Y. F.; L. O. F. in = parts.	G. Tsl.
186	Killer.	G. Tsl.	Y. Pheasant.	...	3 turns ea. of Y.; O.; D. B.; then Sct. S fur.	...
187	King Alfred.	S. Tsl.; B. F.	Tcn.; Tpt.; T.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns of S. Tsl.; 3 turns R. C. F.; 4 turns G. Tsl.; 5 turns D. B. F.	S. Tsl.
188	King of the River.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	...	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
189	Kinmont Willie.	Y. wool.	...	...	4 turns Sct. wool, flld. by Hare's ear.	S. Tsl.
190	Kitty.	S. Tsl.	Tcn.; T.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns of R. F., flld. by R. S fur.	S. Tsl.
191	Lady Bell.	G. Tsl.; G. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 parts: No. 1, G. embossed Tsl. rbd. S. Tsl., btd. 2 small Tpgs. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, G. F. rbd. Blk. purse F. & G. Tsl.	...
192	Lady Blanche.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	...	B. F.	G. Tsl.
193	Lady Caroline.	...	G. P. R. breast feather.	...	Bn. & Olv. Gn. Berlin wool mixed together in proportion of 1 part Olv. Gn., 2 parts Bn.	4 separate starting points of G. Tsl. & S. Tsl.
194	Lady D'Eresby.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tcn.; A. P.	Blk. hrl.	Y. F.; R. O. & Blk. S fur in = parts.	S. Tsl.
195	Lady Grace.	S. Tsl.	R. breast feather of G. P.	...	L. O.; R. O.; C. & B. S fur.	S. Tsl.
196	Lady O'Mantoun.	Y. S fur.	...	...	4 turns R. S fur, flld. by American Squirrel fur.	S. Tsl.

HACKLE.	THROAT.	WINGS.	SIDES.	CHEEKS.	HORNS.	HEAD.	NO.
O.	G. F.	Pint.; G. P. tail; Bstd.; Pt.; R. Mw.; Blk. Cockatoo tail; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	178
...	L. B. & G. F.	Pk. hrl., & Ibis above.	...	...	B. Mw.	Sct. wool.	179
Golden Olv.	C. & J.	Y., Gn. & R. swan; Bstd.; Pk. wing; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Pk. hrl.	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Crm.	L. Y.	Gy. M.; Tpt. strds.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; Y., Crm. & L. B. swan; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	182
D. R.	D. R.	Brze. Pk. tail & sword feathers.	...	...	R. Mw.	Blk.	183
...	Y. & B.	B. & Y. swan; Bstd.; G. P. tail; with an upper & lower strip of T.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	184
J.	L. O.	Tpt.; G. P. tail; Bstd.; S Duck; Crm., Y., B. & O. swan; R. Mw.; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	185
Gy. H.	R. Pheasant.	Dun Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	186
B.	J.	A. P. tail & G. P. Tpt., 2 long J. C. & 2 short ones; 3 Tpgs.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	187
B.	J.	W Duck; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	188
Blk.	...	T.	...	...	...	Y.	189
R.	G. F.	T. & Pk. wing in strds.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	A. P.; R. Mw.	Blk.	190
...	R. & B. Mw.	2 strips of G. swan & 3 Tpgs.	...	I. C.	B. & R. Mw.	Blk.	191
J.	...	Tpt.; T.; S Duck; M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	192
Gy. H.	G. P. R. breast feather.	2 strips of M. showing Bn. points & L. roots.	...	...	...	Blk.	193
L. B.	J.	G. P. Tpt. & tail; A. P.; Bstd.; Gy. M.; Wdgn.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	194
G. F. dyed Y.	L. O.	2 strips of Y. swan.	...	...	...	Blk.	195
Blk.	...	T.	...	...	...	Blk.	196

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
197	Laxford.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	G. F.	G. Tsl.; S. Tsl.
198	Lee Blue.	S. Tsl.; Y. wool.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	B. S fur.	S. Tsl.
199	Lee Fly.	S. Tsl.; R. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	4 turns Med. B. F., then Gy. S fur.	S. Tsl.
200	Lee Blue & Grey.	S. Tsl.; Y. wool.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts of B. S fur with B. hkle. over & S. Monkey with Irish Gy. hkle.	S. Tsl.
201	Leigh's Sun Fly.	S. Tsl.; Pnk. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	=coils of Y.; Mjta. ; L. B.; Plum; C. & D. B. Berlin wool.	S. lace.
202	Leighton's Favourite.	G. Tsl.; L. O. F.	Tpt.; Ibis; B. Mw.	R. wool.	2 turns L. O. F., flld. by Mjta. Mhr.	G. Tsl.
203	Lemon Grey.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	S. Monkey.	S. Tsl.
204	Lemon Tipped.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	...	Gy. Monkey fur.	S. Tsl.
205	Lion.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl. $\frac{1}{5}$ part at throat Sct. S fur.	S. Tsl.
206	Little Inky Boy.	S. Tsl.; 2 turns Sct. S fur.	Tpg.	...	Blk. horse hair closely coiled.	...
207	Little Kelly.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.; Ibis.	...	Dirty Y. S fur.	S. Tsl.
208	Lizzie.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	Gn., Y., Vt. & Crm. S fur in = parts.	S. Tsl.
209	Logie.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	D. C. F.	S. Tsl.
210	Lord Henry.	S. Tsl.; L. R. C. S fur.	Tpg.; Ibis.	Blk. hrl.	The 1st $\frac{1}{2}$ = parts of Canary, O. & fiery Bn. S fur; rest B. S fur with a B. hkle over it.	S. Tsl.
211	Lorne.	G. Tsl.; O. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	In 3 = parts of Gn. Mw. F. rbd. G. Tsl., ea. part btd. Pt. & Blk. hrl.	...
212	Louise.	S. Tsl.; Pnk. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	In 3 parts btd. Blk. hrl.: No. 1, L. lilac F.; No. 2, D. lilac F.; No. 3, Pnk. F.	S. Tsl.
213	Lovat.	S. Tsl.	R. breast feather of G. P.	...	2 turns of Y. Berlin wool, flld. by B. Berlin wool.	S. Tsl.
214	Major.	G. Tsl.; Sct. F.	Tpg.; T.; Ibis.	...	L. B., Y., C. & D. B. S fur in = parts.	S. Tsl.; G. lace.
215	Manchester Swell.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; B. & Y. Mw.	Blk. hrl.	1st $\frac{1}{2}$ Med. O. F.; 2nd $\frac{1}{2}$ Mjta. F.	...
216	Mandarin Drake.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Tpt.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts: No. 1, Y. S fur, rbd. G. Tsl. & small Y. hkle.; No. 2, D. B. S fur, rbd. G. Tsl. & B. hkle.	...

Hackle.	Throat.	Wings.	Sides.	Cheeks.	Horns.	Head.	No.
Bright Y.	B.	Pk. hrl.; Bstd.; T.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	197
B.	Y.	Tpt.; G. P. tail; D. Mtd. Tky.; Y. & B. swan; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	198
Gy.	J.	B. & R. swan; M.; Pk. hrl.; G. P. rump.	...	...	...	Blk.	199
...	Y.	Tpt.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; S Duck; R., Y. & B. swan; M.; 2 Tpgs.	...	Chtr.	A. P.	Blk.	200
...	L. B. & J.	4 Tpgs.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	201
Mjta.	Olv. Gn.	2 Tpts.; Y. & R. swan; Bstd.; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	R.	202
Irish Gy.	Y.	Tpt.; T.; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	203
Gn. Olv.	Y.	M.; Tpt.; G. P. tail; Bstd.; G. F.; Gn. Pt.	...	...	B. & Y. Mw.	Blk.	204
Blk.	G. F.	Tpt.; sword feather of G. P.; Pk. hrl.; Y. Mw.; R. Mw.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; T.; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	205
...	S. Cock-a-bonddu dyed Y.	Tpt. strds.; G. P. tail; unbarred S. Duck; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	206
...	Cock-a-bonddu.	Pk. herl.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	207
B.	...	Tpt.; G. F.; L. B., Y. & Crm. swan; M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	208
...	L. B.	Y. swan; vld. with M.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	209
...	J.	2 Tpts.; strips of S. speckled Tky.; T.; R. C. & O. swan; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	210
...	Pt.	G. P. tail; G. F.; S Duck; Tpg.	...	...	R. & B. Mw.	Blk.	211
Str. Cock-a-bonddu.	...	G. F.; S Duck; R. C. & Y. swan; G. P. tail & Tpt.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	212
Blk.	...	Brze. Pk. hrl.	...	...	...	Y. Mhr. picked out.	213
C.	Sct.; G. F.	1 Tpt. & C. hkle. vld. with a snipe feather on ea. side, Bstd.; Ibis; Y. swan; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	214
Mjta.	J.	Tky.; R., Y. & B. swan; Pk. wing; Bstd.; G. P. tail; S Duck; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	Chtr.	Blk.	215
...	J.	2 strips of Mandarin Drake.	...	...	...	Blk.	216

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
217	March Brown.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	S. Monkey fur and a little O. fur mixed.	G. Tsl.
218	Mar Lodge.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; J. C.	Blk. hrl.	In 3 = parts: Nos. 1 & 3 of S. Tsl.; No. 2, L. Blk. F.	...
219	Martin Spean.	S. Tsl.	Y. Mhr. about ½ inch.	...	3 turns Golden Y. S fur, then Blk. S fur.	S. Tsl.
220	McIntyre.	S. Tsl.; Golden Y. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	3 turns O. F.; 4 turns ea. R., D. O., R. & L. B. S fur.	S. Tsl.
221	McKenzie.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	Crm. wool.	G. Tsl.
222	McMillan.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts: No. 1, S. Tsl. btd. Pt. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, G. Tsl. with G. hkle. over.	G. Tsl.
223	McNicol.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Tpt.; T.; Ibis; Gn. Pt.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 parts; Rosepink F. rbd. S. Tsl. & btd. Blk. hrl. & L. Mjta. hkle.; B. F. rbd. S. Tsl.	...
224	Member.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Chocolate F.	S. Tsl.
225	Merry Andrew.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.; W Duck.	Blk. hrl.	Golden Olv. Mhr.	S. Tsl.
226	Mignon.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; T.	Blk. hrl.	Chenille.	...
227	Miss Grant.	S. Tsl.	T.	...	2 turns of O. F., flld. by Olv. Gn. Berlin wool.	S. Tsl.
228	Mochan.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Tcn.	Blk. hrl.	1st ½ S. Tsl. Tcn. ea. side btd. Blk. hrl.; 2nd ½ C. Mhr. rbd. S. Tsl.	...
229	Moray Doone.	S. Tsl.; Pnk. F.	Tpg.; Pk. wing; S Duck.	Blk. hrl.	Quill dyed Y. with 4 turns of R. O. S fur at throat.	S. Tsl. (fine); S. Tsl. (broad).
230	Mrs. Grant.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	Copper tinselled Chenille.	...
231	Murdoch.	S. Tsl.; B. F.	Tpg.; I. C.; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl.	G. Tsl.
232	Mystery.	S. Tsl.; G. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	G. F.	S. Tsl.
233	My Queen.	G. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	R. Pwl.	G. embossed Tsl.	G. Tsl.
234	Namsen.	S. Tsl.; Y. S fur.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	R. O., D. B. & C. S fur in = parts.	S. Tsl.
235	Napoleon.	S. Tsl.; R. wool.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 parts: No. 1 of B. F. forming ½ & rbd. S. Tsl. btd. a C. hkle.; No. 2, S. Monkey rbd. G. Tsl.	...

Hackle.	Throat.	Wings.	Sides.	Cheeks.	Horns.	Head.	No.
...	Partridge.	Hen Pheasant tail.	...	...	...	Blk.	217
...	G. F.	Y., R. & B. swan, strips of Pk. wing; S Duck; Gy. M.; D. Mtd. Tky.; G. P. tail; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	218
Blk.	Blk.	M.	...	...	...	Blk.	219
Mjta.	Pale B.; Blk. H.	2 J. C. enveloped by 2 Tpts.; G. P. tail; Bstd.; Pk. wing; Y.; R. & B. swan; M; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	R. & B. Mw.	Blk. wool.	220
Golden.	...	Bstd.; Y. swan; T.; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	221
...	Gn.	...	...	...	...	Blk.	222
G.	Y. G. F.	Tpt.; G. P. tail; O. Y. Crm. & B. swan, T. & Pint.; S Duck; Tpg.	J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	223
L. O.	...	Tpt.; G. P. tail; Pint.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	L. O. hkle.	224
Golden Olv.	Grouse.	Tpt. strds.; Bstd.; M.; W Duck; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	225
C.	Gy. H. & T.	Gy. H.	...	...	...	Blk.	226
Gy. H.	...	2 strips of G. P. tail.	...	...	...	Blk.	227
C.	Grouse.	G. P. tail; Pk.; L. Drake; Tpt.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	228
S. Cock-a-bonddu; Hen Pheasant dyed Y.	Wdgn.	2 Tpts.; 2 extd. J. C.; Y. & R. O. swan; 2 Tpgs.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	229
R. Spey.	J.	Tpt. strds.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; L. Mtd. Tky.; Gy. M.; Tpg.	...	...	R. Mw.	Blk.	230
Y.	B. & R.	Tpt. strds.; B. Mw.; Tky.; Y., R. & B. swan; Pk.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; W Duck; Tpg.	J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	R. wool.	231
B. dun.	C.	2 strips of Y. swan & Tpg.	...	Chtr.	R. Mw.	Blk.	232
Blk.	J.	6 Tpgs.	...	...	B. Mw.	R. wool.	233
D. B. on D. B. S fur; D. C. on C.	G. F.	An extended R. breast G. P. feather; G. P. tail; L. Bastd.; G. F.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	234
Irish Gy.	Y.; C.; & L. B.	Tpt.; G. P. tail; B., Y. & C. swan; Bstd.; M.; Tpg.	...	I. C.	B. Mw.	Blk.	235

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
236	Niagra.	G. Tsl.; Blk. F.	A. P.	Blk. hrl.	4 = parts of F.: No. 1, Y. btd. Y. hkle.; No. 2, pea Gn. btd. pea Gn. hkle.; No. 3, R. btd. R. hkle.; No. 4, D. B.	1st 3 parts G. Tsl.; No. 4 S. Tsl.
237	Nicol's Favourite.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
238	Nigger.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	Blk. wool.	S. Tsl.
239	Night-shade.	S. Tsl.; Pnk. F.	O. & R. Tcn.	Blk. hrl.	L. R. O. & D. R. O. Pwl.	S. Tsl.
240	Orange & Grey.	S. Tsl.; O. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Gy. Monkey fur.	S. Tsl.
241	Orange Grouse.	S. Tsl.; Bright R. F.	Tpg.	...	Deep Bright O. F.	G. Tsl.
242	Orange Guinea Hen.	S. Tsl.; D. B. F.	Tcn.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	O. F.	S. Tsl.
243	Ottawa.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.; Ibis; W Duck.	...	3 turns of B. F. fild. by B. & C. S fur in = parts.	S. Tsl.
244	Owenmore.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	5 joints Y. & Blk. F. alternately divided by S. Tsl. & R. Olv. hkle. with manes of C. & R. Mhr. & an I. C. feather.	...
245	Parson.	G. Tsl.; L. O. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	Bright C. F.	G. Tsl.
246	Pearl.	G. Tsl.	Tcn.; T. Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 parts: No. 1, S. embossed Tsl. btd. I. C. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, Blk. F. rbd. G. Tsl. & Blk. hkle. over.	...
247	Penper-gwm Pet.	S. Tsl.; Y. S fur.	S Duck; Ibis; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	Y., Crm. Mjta., Mouse & plum C. S fur in = parts.	S. Tsl.
248	Pitcroy Fancy.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; Tpt.	Sct. wool.	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
249	Popham.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	In 3 = parts: No. 1, Y. F. rbd. G. Tsl. btd. I. C. & Blk. hrl.; No. 2, B. F. rbd. S. Tsl. btd. I. C. & Blk. hrl.; No. 3, R. O. F. rbd. G. Tsl. & btd. I. C.	...
250	Powell's Fancy.	G. Tsl.; D. B. F.	Tpg.	...	R. O. S. fur.	G. Tsl.
251	Poynder.	(See Captain.)				
252	Prince's Mixture.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; B. Mw. Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl. in 2=parts: 1st, btd. Tcn. under I. C. & Blk. hrl.; 2nd, btd. Tcn. under I. C. & J. hkle.	...

HACKLE.	THROAT.	WINGS.	SIDES.	CHEEKS.	HORNS.	HEAD.	NO.
...	D. O. & Blk. H.	2 Blk. shiny saddle hkles. vld. with T.; Bstd.; tail of golden Tky.; M.; 2 Tpgs.	S Duck.	...	R. Mw.	R.	236
Y.	Unbarred S Duck.	Y. Mhr.; Tpg.	Large Chtr.; J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	237
Blk.	...	D. Mtd. Tky.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	238
Vulture dyed D. R. O.	Blk. Partridge.	2 strips of Blk. & W. Mtd. Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	239
O.	...	D. M. with a little B. Mw. & a few strips of Y. Mw.	...	...	...	Blk.	240
Grouse.	J.	R., Y. & B. swan; Bstd.; Pk. wing; G. P. tail; W Duck; G. F.; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	241
...	G. F.	Tpt.; G. F.; Ibis; B. & Y. Mw.; M.	...	...	...	Blk.	242
O.	J.	R.; Y. & B. swan; Pk. wing; Bstd.; G. P. tail; S Duck; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	243
...	Olv. R. rump of G. P.; J.	Tpt. strds.; G. P. tail; Bn. M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	244
Bright C.	B.	Tpt. strds.; D. Tky.; Y., R. & B. swan; Pk.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; W Duck; T.; M.; G. F.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	245
...	J.	Tpt.; T.; Pk. wing; G. P. tail; A. P.; D. Bstd.; B., Y. & R. swan; M.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	246
Cock-a-bonddu dipped in Bismark Bn.	...	Double W. Tky.; ginger speckled Tky.; Bstd.; M.; Blk. Cockatoo tail; R. Mw.; B. Mw.; Pt.; T.; 2 strips of Bn. Tky. with Blk. bars & W. tips.	...	Chtr.	...	Blk.	247
Gy H.	G. F.	Tpt.; L. Mtd. Tky.; Pint.; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Sct. wool.	248
...	J.	G. P. Tpt. & tail; G. F.; Pt.; L. Bn. Mtd. Tky.; R. Mw.; Bstd.; M.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	249
R. O.	J.	Tpt.; Y., R. O. & D. B. swan; Pk. wing; Bstd.; D. Mtd. Tky.; G. F.; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	250
							251
...	...	A. P.; G. P. tail; Blk. Cockatoo tail; B. & Sct. swan; T.; Bstd.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	252

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
253	Prince of Wales.	S. Tsl.; Mjta. & Y. F.	Tpg.; W duck; Gn. & R. Ibis.	Blk. hrl.	1st ½ Crimp lace rbd. S. Tsl. & B. hkle.; 2nd ½ D. O. wool rbd. S. Tsl. & O. hkle.	...
254	Purple Emperor.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tcn.; S Duck; B. Mw.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl.; 4 turns Vt. S fur at throat.	G. Tsl.
255	Purple King.	...	...	...	B. & R. wool mixed together proportion of 1 part B., 2 parts R.	From far side G. Tsl.; from near S. Tsl. wound reverse way.
256	Queen of Spring.	S. Tsl.; canary F.	Tpg.; S Duck.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl.; Blk. F. in = parts.	G. lace; S. Tsl.
257	Quilled Eagle.	S. Tsl.; Y. quill.	Tpg.; Pk. hrl.; Bstd.; Ibis.	Blk. hrl.	Quill dyed Y. leaving space for 4 turns of O. S fur at throat.	S. Tsl.
258	Rainbow.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.	R. wool.	3 turns ea. Y., D. O., Gn., L. O., Slate B. & Bright C. S fur.	S. Tsl. broad.
259	Ray Mead.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.; Ibis; S Duck.	Blk. hrl.	¼ Y. F. flld. by S. Tsl.	G. Tsl.
260	Red Drake.	G. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tcn.; Ibis; A. P.	Blk. hrl.	⅓ Buttercup F. & Blk. F. with a R. O. hkle over.	G. Tsl.
261	Red Drummond.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	1st ½ S. Tsl. rbd. S. Tsl. btd. I. C.; 2nd ½ R. F. rbd. S. Tsl. & R. C. hkle. over.	...
262	Red Eye.	R. Berlin wool.	Tpg.; Tpt.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. F.	G. Tsl.
263	Red King.	...	...	...	R. Berlin wool.	G. from far side; S. from near side wound reverse way.
264	Red Sandy.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; I. C.	Sct. wool.	In 2 parts of S. Tsl.; No. 1, btd. I. C. & Sct. wool.	...
265	Red Spirit.	G. Tsl.; O. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	3 joints of R. F. with hkles., 4 turns of round lace under ea. joint, which is divided by Blk. hrl.	...
266	Red Turkey.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; R. & B. Pt.; T.	...	⅓ Bright Y.; ⅓ Cardinal, then C. Mhr.	S. Tsl.

HACKLE.	THROAT.	WINGS.	SIDES.	CHEEKS.	HORNS.	HEAD.	NO.
...	Mjta.	2 Tpts. with 2 I. C. over W Duck; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	253
Cock-a-bonddu.	Hen Pheasant dyed Y.	2 J. C.; Wdgn.; Y. swan; G. P. tail; Tcn.; Gy. M.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	254
R. Spey cock wound from root instead of point.	T.	2 strips of M. showing Bn. points & W. roots.	...	...	...	Blk.	255
Blk.	J.	Tpt.; A. P. & G. P. tail; Gy. M.; Canary, R. & L. B. swan; M.; 2 Tpgs.	J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	256
Gy. Eagle.	G. F.	2 Tpts. veiling 2 extd. J. C.; Ibis; Bstd.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	257
Lm.	G. F.	Tpt.; Y., R. & B. swan; Bstd.; Pk. wing; G. P. tail; W Duck; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	258
Large Irish Gy.	T.	Alternate narrow strips of Y. & Blk. swan; S Duck; Tpg.	J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	259
...	J.	2 spreading strips of Mandarin Drake W. tipped; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	260
...	G. F.	Tky. W. tip; Y., R. & B. swan; Pk.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; W Duck; T.; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	261
C.	Blk.; Gy. squirrel.	Y., B. & R. swan; Pk. wing; Bstd.; G. P. tail; M.; G. F.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	262
R. Spey cock wound from root instead of point.	T.	2 strips of M. showing Bn. points & L. roots.	...	...	...	Blk.	263
Sct. along No. 2.	...	I. C. 4 double feathers overlapping ea. other & enveloping extended J. C.; 2 Tpg.	...	...	R. Mw.	Sct. wool.	264
...	B.	Tky.; R., Y. & B. swan; Bstd.; Pk. wing; G. P. tail; S Duck; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	...	Blk.	265
...	B.	2 strips of Bn. Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	266

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
267	Rival.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.; S Duck.	B. hrl.	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
268	Robinson.	...	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Y. F.	...
269	Roche's Fancy.	S. Tsl.; B. F.	G. P. sword.	Blk. hrl.	Y. F.	S. Tsl.
270	Rory Ross.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	$\frac{2}{3}$ Y. Mhr., then D. O.	S. Tsl.
271	Rough Grouse.	Y. Mw.	...	...	Blk. Berlin wool.	S. Tsl.
272	Roy Neal.	G. Tsl.; Mouse colour S fur.	Tpt.; Ibis; S Duck; J. C.	Blk. hrl.	G. Tsl. $\frac{3}{4}$, flld. by R. S fur.	S. Tsl.
273	Sacelle.	...	Tpg.	...	In 3 parts of S. Tsl. btd. at ea. with Sct. S fur.	...
274	Sailor.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	Y. S fur & B. S fur in = parts.	S. Tsl.
275	Sapphire Blue.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; B. & R. Pt.; T.	...	2 turns Blk. F., then Blk. S fur.	G. Tsl.
276	Sapper.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Wdgn.	Blk. hrl.	O. S fur	S. Tsl.
277	Shannon Butcher.	S. Tsl.; D. Y. F.	Tpg.; B. Mw.	Blk. hrl.	1st part, L. cardinal R.; 2nd, B.; 3rd, Pur. R.; 4th, indigo S fur.	S. Tsl.
278	Sherbrook.	S. Tsl.; D. Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	$\frac{1}{3}$ D. Y. F., flld. by L. B. F.	S. Tsl. (oval & flat).
279	Shocker.	S. Tsl.; Crm. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts of D. B. & Crm. F. The B. F. btd. D. B. hkle.	S. Tsl.
280	Silver Ardea.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Golden Bird of Paradise.	...	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
281	Silver Blue.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
282	Silver Doctor.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	Sct. wool.	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
283	Silver Grey.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; B. Mw.; S Duck.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
284	Silver Jock Scott.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	The same as Jock Scott, but S. Tsl. instead of Y. F. & I. C. instead of Tcn.	...
285	Silver Spectre.	S. Tsl.	R. Mw.; S Duck.	...	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.

Hackle.	Throat.	Wings.	Sides.	Cheeks.	Horns.	Head.	No.
Blk.	J.	Tpt.; Pk. wing; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	B. hrl.	267
R.	...	H. feather; I. C.; T.; W Duck	...	...	...	Blk.	268
Y.	R. Mw.	2 broad strips of Y. Mw.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	...	Blk.	269
Golden Y.	D. O. & D. B.	3 pairs of I. C.; Bstd.; R. & B. swan; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	270
Gy. H.	Blk. & W. speckled Tky.	Blk. &. W. speckled Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	271
B. Dun; Hen Pheasant dyed R.	...	2 long J. C.; R. & Y. swan; Bstd.; G. P. tail; 2 Tpgs.	S Duck.	...	...	Blk.	272
...	Sct.	2 Gy. Drake feathers; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	273
B.	...	2 strips of T.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	...	B. wool.	274
D. B.	D. B.	Bn. Mtd. Tky.; G. P. tail; Bstd.; Tpt.; B. swan; G. F.; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	275
O.	G. F.	Y., R. & B. swan; Pk. wing; Bstd.; G. P. tail; W Duck; G. F.; M.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	276
...	Golden Y.; G. F.	2 Tpts.; R. breast feather; S Duck; G. F.; Bstd.; Y. swan; G. P. tail; M.	...	Chtr.	2 Tpgs. B. Mw.	Blk.	277
L. B.	Wdgn.	Bstd.; D. Mtd. Tky.; G. P. tail; Tpg.	...	...	Sct. Ibis.	Blk.	278
...	Cock-a-bonddu tinged in Bismark Bn.	Strds. of Sct. Ibis; R. & B. Mw.; vld. & capped with Bn. M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	279
Bright R. C.	W. H. dyed B.	Pk. wing; Bstd.; G. P. tail; A. P. tail; Blk. & W. Mtd. Tky.; R. Mw.; Y. & B. swan; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	280
...	B.	2 broad strips of T.	...	...	...	B. wool.	281
...	B. & G. F.	Tpt.; S Duck; Pint.; G. P. tail; L. Y. & L. B. swan; Bstd.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Sct. wool.	282
S. Cock-a-bonddu.	Wdgn.	G. P. Tpt.; & tail; Bstd.; Y. B. & Gn. swan; G. F.; S Duck; Gy. M.; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	283
	Same as	" Jock Scott."					284
3 in number at butt: No. 1, J. & Blk. hrl. at centre; No. 2, R. Mw. & Bkl. hrl. at throat; No. 3, Blk.	...	Copper colour Pk. hrl.	...	B. Chtr.	Blk. cockatoo tail.	Blk.	285

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
286	Silver Test.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl.	G. lace.
287	Silver Wilkinson.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; Tpt.	Sct. wool.	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
288	Sir Archdale.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	Y. Mhr.	G. Tsl.
289	Sir Herbert.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Gn. Pk. hrl.	G. Tsl. to near the throat rbd. G. Tsl. & D. Y. hkle. over, then 3 turns Sct. S fur.	...
290	Sir Percy.	G. Tsl.; G. F.	Tpg.; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns C. F.; 2 turns C. S fur, flld. by Blk. S fur.	G. Tsl.
291	Sir Richard.	S. Tsl.; O. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
292	Sir Richard Sutton.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns S. Tsl., then Blk. F. rbd. G. Tsl.	...
293	Skirmisher.	S. Tsl.; L. Y. F.	Tcn.; Ibis.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns L. Dirty O. F., flld. by O. S fur.	S. Tsl.
294	Skirrow's Fancy.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; I. C.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns R. S fur, flld. by B. S fur.	S. Tsl.
295	Smith.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; I. C.	Y. hkle.	In 3 = parts of S. Tsl.; No. 1, btd. R. hkle.; No. 2 with a L. B.; & No. 3, G. F.	...
296	Smokey Dun.	S. Tsl.	Sword Pk.	...	Rabbit fur.	S. Tsl.
297	Snow Fly.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; Tpt.; Ibis.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl. btd. 4 times with wool, viz. R. C. B. & Y.	...
298	Spirit Fly.	Same	as Snow	Fly, but hackles	instead of wool at joints in body.	...
299	Spring Blue.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Tpt.	Blk. hrl.	D. B. S fur.	S. Tsl.
300	Spring Grub.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Ibis; B. Mw.	Furnace hkle. dyed O.	1st ½ of Y. F. rbd. Blk. Chenille; No. 2 hkle. V. G. F.; 2nd ½ Blk. F. rbd. S. Tsl.; No. 3 or head hkle. Cock-a-bonddu & G. F. dyed D. O.	...
301	Stephen.	G. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.	...	R. F.	G. Tsl.
302	Stevenson.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.; Tpt.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns of O. F., flld. by O. S fur.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
303	Strathspey.	S. Tsl.; Vt. F.	Tcn.; T.	Blk. hrl.	3 turns of Y. S fur, flld. by Vt. S fur.	S. Tsl.; & fine S. lace.

HACKLE.	THROAT.	WINGS.	SIDES.	CHEEKS.	HORNS.	HEAD.	NO.
...	R. Tcn.; G. F. dyed B.	2 strips of Tpt.; 2 strips of G. P. tail; T.; M.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	...	Blk.	286
...	B. & Mjta.	2 J. C.; vld. with W Duck & R. swan; Tpg.; small Tpt. over Tpg.	...	J. C.	B. Mw.	Blk. hrl.	287
Y.	J.	Tpt.; G. P. tail; M.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	288
...	Crm.	2 Tpts. at top, spreading over body at bottom; Bstd.; B. & rose swan; Tky. strds.; Pk. hrl.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	R. Mw.	Pk. hrl.	289
Blk.	J.	Tpt. strds.; 2 strips of M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	290
...	G. F.; J.	D. Mtd. Tky.; G. P. tail; Pk. wing; Pt.; Ibis; M.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk. wool.	291
G. F.	J.	Tpt.; Y., R. & Gn. swan; Pk.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; T.; G. F.; M.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	292
...	Cock-a-bonddu tinged in Bismark Bn.	G. P. tail; Pk. hrl.	T.; Ibis.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	293
B.	J.	Double strips of T.	...	...	...	Blk.	294
...	...	2 sword feathers of G. P.; Gy. Mtd. Tky.; Bstd.; G. P. tail; B., Y. & R. swan; Tpg.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	295
...	B. Dun.	H.	...	...	...	Blk.	296
...	T.	Y., R. & B. swan; Pk. wing; Bstd.; G. P. tail; Tky.; M.; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	297
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
D. B.	Y.	Tpt.; Mtd. Tky.; R. & B. swan; G. P. tail; M.	...	...	...	Blk. hrl.	299
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
R.	...	G. P. R. rump feather; M.	...	...	...	Blk.	301
O.	L. B.	4 double Tpts. enveloping 2 extd. J. C.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk. wool.	302
B. Cock-a-bonddu tinged in Bismark Bn.	T.	Plain Cin. Gled & points of small T. feathers tied flat in between them.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	303

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
304	Summer Duck.	S. Tsl.; Y. S fur.	2 R. breasts of G. P.	Blk. hrl.	L. & D. O. S fur ½ way, flld. by D. C. S fur.	S. & G. Tsl.
305	Summer Grub.	S. Tsl.	Tcn.	...	Y. & C. Chenille in alternate coils.	...
306	Sundal Black.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpt.; Ibis; G. F.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. S fur.	G. Tsl.
307	Sun Fly.	...	Tpg.	Y. F.	Blk. F.	G. Tsl.
308	Sweep.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
309	Sweetmeat.	S. Tsl.; Pink F.	Ibis; Y. Mw.; T.	Blk. hrl.	2 turns of R. Chenille, flld. by Y. Chenille.	S. Tsl.
310	Taite's Fancy.	S. Tsl.; B. F.	Tpg.; Tcn.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
311	Tartan.	G. Tsl.	G. P. rump feather.	...	O. & Sct. R. Mhr. in = parts.	G. Tsl.
312	Thistle.	S. Tsl.; L. Y. F.	2 Tpgs.; I. C.	...	L. Fiery Bn. & Blk. Pwl. in = parts.	G. Tsl.
313	Thorny-dyke.	S. Tsl.; B. F.	Tpg.; Ibis; G. F.; Chtr.	B. wool.	Sct. fur.	...
314	Thunder & Light-ning.	G. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	Blk. F.	G. Tsl.
315	Tippet Grub.	S. Tsl.; Sct. S fur.	...	Tpt. hkle.	L. Olv. Gn. Chenille; No. 2 hkle., Tpt.	...
316	Tom Tickler.	S. Tsl.; B. F.	Tpg.	Blk. hrl.	O. F.	G. Tsl.
317	Toppy.	S. Tsl.	Tcn.; Ibis.	C. hrl.	3 turns of R. C. F. btd. R. C. hkle., flld. by Blk. S fur.	S. Tsl.
318	Torrish.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.; Ibis.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts of S. Tsl.; 1st btd. I. C. & Blk. hrl.	...
319	Trewern Tickler.	G. Tsl.	...	...	Med. B. wool.	...
320	Tricolour.	S. Tsl.	R. breast feather of G. P.	...	Y., L. B. & Sct. S fur.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
321	Trois Temp.	S. Tsl.; Y. Gn. Mhr.	...	Cock-a-bonddu hkle.	In 2 joints of Copper Chenille divided by Cock-a-bonddu hkle.	...
322	Turkey Wing.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.; Tpt.; T.; Ibis; B. Mw.	...	½ O. & ½ Blk. S fur.	G. Tsl.
323	Una.	S. Tsl.; G. Tsl.	Tpg.; B. Mw.; S Duck; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	In 2 = parts: No. 1, S. embossed Tsl. rbd. G. Tsl. & btd. with Blk. hrl.; No. 2, G. embossed Tsl. rbd. S. Tsl.	...

HACKLE.	THROAT.	WINGS.	SIDES.	CHEEKS.	HORNS.	HEAD.	NO.
D. C.	B.	2 R. breasts of G. P. reaching tag; Pk. hrl.; G. P. tail; R. Mw.; Tpg.; S Duck.	...	...	...	Blk.	304
B. Dun Cock-a-bonddu.	...	...	...	...	...	Blk. hrl.	305
Blk.	D. B.	2 strips of D. Mtd. Tky. vld. with 2 strips of Great Bstd.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	306
Fiery C.	J.	5 Tpgs.	...	...	...	Blk.	307
Blk.	...	Blk. Crow.	...	J. C.	R. Mw.	Blk.	308
W. Cock-a-bonddu, dyed Bismark Bn.	G. F.	2 Tpts. enveloping 2 extd. R. hkles., vld. with Gy. M.; Blk. Cockatoo tail; M.; Tpg.	...	I. C.; Tanager.	R. Mw.	Blk.	309
C.	B.	Hen pheasant tail; Pk. wing; R. O. swan; G. P. tail; 2 strips of M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	310
B., Gy. & R.; only using one side of them.	...	2 strips of S. Gy. Mtd. Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	311
Blk.	...	T.; D. Bstd.; G. P. Breast & A. P.; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. & R. Mw.	Blk.	312
Sct.	B.	2 ea. B. Sct. & Y. hkles. 2 Tpts.; W Duck; Tpg.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	313
O.	J.	M. & Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	314
...	...	...	...	...	...	Tpt. hkle.	315
O.	B. & G. F.	G. P. tail; R. swan; Bstd.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	316
Blk.	...	2 strips of Blk. Tky. W. tipped.	...	...	...	Blk.	317
...	R. O.	2 strips of Blk. Tky. W. tipped; Bstd.; Pk. wing; G. F.; G. P. tail; R. & B. swan; M.; Tpg.	...	I. C.	...	Blk.	318
Blk.	J.	Tpt.; Bn. M.	...	...	...	Blk.	319
Gy. H.	Wdgn.	2 strips of plain Cin. Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	320
...	Cock-a-bondhu.	...	...	...	...	Blk.	321
Blk.	...	Bn. Mtd. Tky.	...	...	...	Blk.	322
One side ea. of B. & C.	O. & G. F.	2 strips Pk. wing, vld. with T.; G. P. tail; Pt.; R. Mw.; S Duck; B. Mw.; M.; Tpg.	...	I.C.; Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	323

No.	Name.	Tag.	Tail.	Butt.	Body.	Ribs.
324	Vansittart's Wasp.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	Y. & Blk. S fur in = parts; Tpg.	S. Tsl.
325	Variegated Sun Fly.	S. Tsl.; B. F.	Tpg.; B. Mw.	...	In coils R., Blk., Y. & B. Berlin wool.	...
326	Wasp Grub.	S. Tsl.	Tcn.	...	Y. & Blk. Chenille (wasp like).	...
327	Welshman's Fairy.	G. Tsl.; O.F.	Tpg.; G. F.	Blk. hrl.	R. wool.	S. Tsl.
328	White Doctor.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpg.	Sct. wool.	W. F.	S. Tsl.
329	White Tip.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; Tpt.	...	Y., R. & Blk. Mhr.	S. Tsl.
330	White Wing.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; Tpt.	...	1st ½ of Y. & O. C. S fur in = parts, flld. by Blk. S fur.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
331	Widgeon.	S. Tsl.; O. F.	Tcn.; I. C.	...	Mauve F.	S. Tsl.
332	Wild Horse.	S. Tsl.; D. B. F.	Tpt.; Ibis; WDuck; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	⅓ Med. O. F.; ⅔ C. F.	S. Tsl.
333	Wilkinson.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; Tpt.; I. C.	Sct. wool.	S. Tsl.	S. Tsl.
334	Wilmont.	G. Tsl.	Tpg.	...	4 turns of R. S fur, flld. by Blk. S fur.	G. Tsl.
335	Wilmont Willie.	...	Y. wool.	...	4 turns of R. S fur, flld. by Hare's ear.	S. Tsl.
336	Wilson.	S. Tsl.; Cream F.	S Duck.	Blk. hrl.	S. Tsl.	G. Tsl.
337	Wye Grub.	S. Tsl.; R. F.	Y. Mw.; Ibis.	W. Cock-a-bonddu dyed Y.; J. C.	Y. S fur.	S. Tsl.
338	Yates Fancy.	S. Tsl.; Y. F.	Tpt.; S. Duck; G. F.	Blk. hrl.	Rose F. 2 turns, flld. by C., B. & Blk. S fur in = parts.	S. Tsl.
339	Yellow Baronet.	S. Tsl.; L. B. F.	Tpg.; WDuck.	Blk. hrl.	3 turns L. O. F., flld. by Med. O. S fur.	S. Tsl.
340	Yellow Eagle.	S. Tsl.	R. breast feather of G. P.	...	Y., Sct. & L. B. S fur.	S. lace; S. Tsl.
341	Yellow Lahobber.	S. Tsl.; D. O. F.	Tcn.	...	Blk. F.	S. Tsl.
342	Yellow Parson.	S. Tsl.; Vt. F.	Tpg.; Tpt.	...	2 turns Y. F., flld. by Y. S fur.	S. Tsl.
343	Yellow & Scarlet Mallard.	G. Tsl.; G. F.	R. & Y. Mw.; Chtr.	Blk. hrl.	O., Y. & Sct. wool.	G. Tsl.
344	Yellow Wasp.	S. Tsl.	Tpg.; I. C.; Ibis; Tpt.	Blk. hrl.	Y. & B. Pwl. in = parts.	G. & S. Tsl.

Hackle.	Throat.	Wings.	Sides.	Cheeks.	Horns.	Head.	No.
Blk.	...	Tpt.; G. F.; Y. & R. swan; G. P. tail; Bstd.; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	O. herl.	324
Blk.	...	6 Tpgs.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	325
B. Cock-a-bonddu tinged in Bismark Bn.	...	...	...	...	...	Blk.	326
C. & Golden Olv.	B. Dun.	Bn. Mtd. Tky.; R swan; Bstd.; G. F.; M.	...	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	327
Pale B.	J.	G. P. breast feather; Y., R., B. & Gn. swan; G. P. tail; Pk. wing; M.; Tpg.	G. F.	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Sct. wool.	328
Blk.	B.	Tky. wing.	...	...	...	Blk.	329
Blk.	B.	2 strips of W. swan.	...	...	...	Blk.	330
...	Wdgn.	Tpt.; Y swan; Pt.; Ibis; G. F.; M.	...	I. C.	...	O. herl.	331
Mjta. C.	G. F.	Tpt.; G. P. tail; Tpg.	R. & Gn. Pt.; W Duck.	Cock of the rock.	B. Mw.	Blk. herl.	332
...	Mjta. & B.	Tpt.; T.; Pk. wing; G. P. tail; R., Y. & B. swan; M.; Tpg.	J. C.	...	B. Mw.	Blk.	333
Crm. & Blk.	G. F.	2 Tpt. points; G. P. tail; Pk. swan.	...	...	...	Blk.	334
Blk.	...	T.	...	...	...	Y.	335
...	V. G. F.; Blk. H.	Egyptian Goose; Bstd.; S. speckled Tky.; Gy. M.; Tpg.	...	I. C.; Chtr.	...	Blk.	336
No. 2 W. Cock-a-bonddu dyed Y; J. C.	...	...	...	...	...	W. Cock-a-bonddu dyed Y.; J. C. & G. F.	337
W. Cock-a-bonddu dyed Bismark Bn.	J.	Tpt.; T.; G. F.; G. P. tail; Bstd.; Y. & Gn. swan; Ibis; M.; Tpg.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	338
...	Gn. Pt.	2 strips of O. & Y. swan; Cock of the rock; 2 Tpgs.	...	Chtr.	R. Mw.	Blk.	339
Eagle dyed Y.	Wdgn.	2 strips of Gy. Mtd. Tky. with Blk. bars & W. tips.	...	...	...	Blk.	340
...	Y. & B. Mw.	G. P. Y. rump; Pt.; G. F.; Bstd.; R. & B. Mw.	J. C.	...	...	Blk.	341
Y.	Sct. & 2 Tpgs.	2 Tpts.; S Duck & 2 Tpgs.	...	Chtr.	B. Mw.	Blk.	342
...	O., Y. & Sct.; J.	R., Pur. & Y. swan & Bn. M.	...	...	...	Blk.	343
B. & Blk.	J.	Dun Tky. with W. tips.	...	...	...	Blk.	344

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